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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1916

No. 7

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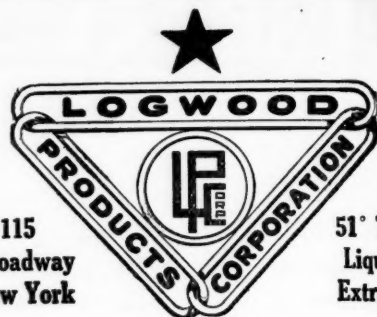
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FOREIGN TRADE INVESTIGATION IN DRUGS CHEMICALS, ETC.

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Commercial supremacy may be snatched from this nation as it was from Spain when she was on the brink of world domination if Government, industrial, and commercial bodies fail to unite in organized adjustment at the close of the European war, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Loree, we think, was not "talking through his hat" when he made the statement above credited to him in a newspaper report. The need for Government aid for our industries is a point that comes close to home in the chemical field. American manufacturers, stimulated by the big war demand, have built up plants capable of turning out enormous quantities of chemicals. Many of these are being used for munitions; what will happen when the war demand ceases? Either the plants must be scrapped, devoted to other purposes or we must find new foreign markets for our excess output.

The Government of the United States, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stands ready to help our drug and chemical manufacturers in finding new foreign outlets for their products if our manufacturers make up their minds that they want that help. The Bureau will send trained men abroad to investigate foreign markets, as it has done and is doing in other fields. Eighteen men are at present engaged in worldwide travel seeking markets for American machinery, farm implements, textiles, hardware, etc. Congress has appropriated a limited amount of money for this work, but it is expected that the next Congress will give more. There are a great many fields to be investigated, and the Bureau is devoting its attention only to those where the manufacturers and exporters indicate that there is a genuine need for such investigation. *The initiative must come from the manufacturers and exporters themselves.*

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has been invited by a representative of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to sound out sentiment among our drug and chemical manufacturers as to the advisability of the Bureau considering a foreign trade investigation in these fields, which would doubtless also include toilet and medicinal preparations, drug sundries, dyestuffs, etc.—in fact all of the branches of the drug and chemical industry in this country so far as they could profitably be covered.

Many of the large manufacturers do not need such help as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is giving. At least they think they do not and their co-operation has at times been a minus quantity. It is the small or average manufacturer, the one who has no foreign sales organization of his own, who benefits most by the Bureau's work in foreign market investigation. Such manufacturers need all of the help they can get. But big manufacturers and small manufacturers who believe that the Government could be of genuine service to the drug and chemical industries are invited to express their views by

letter to this publication, which will convey them to the proper officials in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

GERMAN COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR

There is an impression that Germany will flood this country with dyestuffs after the war and at prices so low that even the addition of the recently imposed tariff will be insufficient to permit of a profit to American manufacturers. Could conditions in Europe after the cessation of hostilities revert immediately to those that obtained before the war then the American producer would indeed be up against a serious if not fatal handicap. In certain well-informed circles in which Germany as a nation and as a commercial factor is not altogether an enigma, it is confidently asserted that no attempt is to be made to compete in this country nor probably in any other country for business in such dyestuffs as are already in process of manufacture here. All effort will be directed to the production of those dye products in which monetary returns will be largest and in which patent rights are still effective. These are many but not sufficient to absorb all the power efficiency of the dye plants. This excess power, however, is not to remain idle, but it is to be devoted to the manufacture of products more german to the reconstruction of the Empire. It has been stated that among the products whose manufacture has been established on a commercial scale are synthetic rubber and synthetic camphor. If that were true the former alone would more than compensate for the loss of the entire industry if such a loss were threatened. And, except for the manufacture of those dyes in which there is no competition, the factories will be engaged in the production of just such products. In any event it is quite possible that the German bugaboo is more imaginary than real and that investments in the domestic dye industry are not in jeopardy from that source. Furthermore, if American manufacturers can sell their dyestuffs at reasonable prices in foreign markets it is not likely that their operations will be molested.

STILL ANOTHER EXPORT RECORD

Still another export record has been broken. The total value of goods shipped out of this country in September was \$512,847,957, or \$3,000,000 more than for August, when exports first passed the half billion mark for a single month.

Exports for the 12 months ending with September were in round terms \$5,000,000,000. The precise figures announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce were \$4,971,945,883, as against \$3,177,764,184 in the preceding 12 months and an annual average of \$2,453,000,000 in the five years preceding 1915-16. Our exports of domestic products in the month of September were larger than those for the entire fiscal year 1875, the closing year of our first centenary.

September imports fell off sharply from the totals of previous months, having been \$164,128,604 in value, or less by \$35,000,000 than those of August, less by \$82,000,000 than those of June, the high-record month, but larger by \$18,000,000 than the monthly average of \$146,000,000 for the corresponding month during the past five years. For the year ending with September last imports totaled \$2,307,766,567, compared with \$1,681,298,913 last year and an annual average of \$1,725,000,000 for 1911-1915.

Of the month's imports, 71.3 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 71.6 per cent in September, 1915.

The favorable trade balance for September was \$348,719,343, being \$200,000,000 larger than that for September, 1915, and \$332,000,000 more than that for September, 1914. The 12 months to September 30, 1916, show a favorable trade balance of \$2,664,179,316, compared with \$1,496,465,271 last year and \$642,714,840 two years ago.

THE WAR DEMAND FOR SULPHURIC ACID

That most of the tremendous increase in the exports of sulphuric acid is due to the demand for the acid in the purely war industries, is clearly shown by the export figures for the last three years. During the first seven months of 1914, that is, the months immediately preceding the war, 6,414,900 pounds were exported from this country in comparatively small lots to Central and South America, the West Indies, Mexico and Canada. Not one pound went to England or France. In the corresponding months of 1915 and 1916, 53,898,940 pounds and 50,665,062 pounds, respectively, left this country. In the month of July, 1916, alone, more sulphuric acid was exported than in the first seven months of 1914. Yet the exports to Central and South America, etc., show comparatively slight increases, all the big jumps, with one exception, being noticeable in the case of the belligerent European countries. France, for example, imported from the United States in 1915 8,336,891 pounds as against none in 1914, while the United Kingdom, which had never before bought sulphuric acid in this country, obtained no less than 28,194,640 pounds. This in itself was about three times the total normal export of sulphuric acid from this country. The one exception mentioned above, was China, which bought here 555,000 pounds in 1915 as against none in 1914. For obvious reasons, there is no expectation that this boom will continue after the war.

TO MAKE ALCOHOL FROM BANANAS

The development of an industry which is closely related to the banana trade is to receive an impetus from American interests, Consul E. M. Lawton at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, reports. Bananas suitable for export must always be a certain size or number of "hands." The rejection of smaller bunches by the fruit companies has always been a source of complaint and also of loss to the planters. It is now proposed to use them in the manufacture of alcohol. By executive order, the President of Honduras has signed a contract by which an American of long experience in the fruit business in the tropics, representing a company of American capitalists, is granted the right to erect a distillery at San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

The concessionaire has deposited \$25,000 with the government as an earnest of good faith, which is to be credited toward export duties on the alcohol at 3c gold per gallon. He will also pay 4,000 pesos annually (about \$2,000) for salaries of government inspectors, as distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. He agrees to take all the bananas offered up to 200,000 bunches monthly at a fixed price of 30c gold per hundredweight. The concessionaire must begin distilling within one year from the date of congressional approbation of the concession.

This new industry will be a valuable stimulus for the northern section of Honduras, by helping out the decreasing banana industry of the Cortes district, increasing railroad freights, and providing labor for the natives.

In addition to the executive order mentioned, the Department of Fomento of the Honduras government has also approved the company's application for the right to build a sugar mill and a paper mill near the distillery. The company proposes to supply planters with funds for planting sugar cane on the worn-out banana lands, and will also distill from the cane, the bagasse of which is to be used in the manufacture of paper. Experiments will be made in the manufacture of paper from banana waste. The company is capitalized at \$500,000.

HIGH COST OF RAW MATERIALS HAS MADE CHLOROFORM EXPENSIVE DURING THE WAR

Now Quoted at From 50 to 60 Cents as Compared with a Before-the-War Price of 22 to 32 Cents

Although chloroform has for many years been made in this country in quantities sufficient to meet all domestic demands, and has, therefore, been independent of imports, it has been very materially affected by the general upheaval brought about by the European war, but in a manner different from most of the other chemical products. Due to the fact that the imports of chloroform, even previous to 1914, played but a small part in the market for that article, there was no sudden and sharp falling off of the available supply, as happened with so many chemicals at the outbreak of hostilities. The price of chloroform, in common with all others, did, of course, jump up during the first flurry in August, 1914, but it was only a matter of days before it had become steady almost at the original figures. In March, 1914, five months before the war, chloroform was quoted at 22 to 32 cents per pound. In September, 1914, the price ranged from 30 to 35 cents. It remained at those figures uninterruptedly for no less than 13 months, till November, 1915, a unique achievement for a chemical product during that period.

But by that time, the materials used in its manufacture had reached new high levels, due in some cases to a drop in the amount imported, and in others, to increased war-time demands in other industries. Acetone, for example, from which most of the chloroform was made by treatment with bleaching powder or by other methods, rose gradually but consistently in the face of an increase in the cost of acetate of lime, and increased demands for domestic consumption and even for export, from 11 cents in the early part of 1914 to 20 cents in January, 1915, and 35 to 40 cents in December of the same year. With respect to bleaching powder, the same upward trend prevailed. The imports of that article in the years ending June, 1914, and 1916, respectively, were 47,423,651 pounds and 3,184,788 pounds. The manufacturers in this country greatly increased their output but were unable to compensate this drop. Contracts were closed by large users at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per hundred pounds, as against \$1.20 in normal times, but in the open market, the prices soared to \$2.75 in September, 1914, and to \$10 to \$11 in December, 1915. When these prices were reached, the quotation on chloroform went up correspondingly. From 35 cents per pound, which had been so long maintained, it rose rapidly, reaching 80 cents in April of this year, from which figure it has dropped to the present level of 50-60 cents.

New processes have been tried on every hand in an attempt to use materials obtainable at more favorable terms in a given locality, or to use smaller amounts of those mentioned above. In this the manufacturers have met not only the usual technical difficulties, but have also encountered extraordinary prices for every chemical entering the proposed process. Denatured alcohol and chloral hydrate have become so expensive that process involving either of them primarily offers no apparent advantage over the use of acetone, even at its present rate. Many experiments, including several on electrolytic methods, have been carried out by manufacturers, to strike the most advantageous combination of operating cost and cost of materials as at present quoted, but which of all the possible methods of making chloroform have been actually worked out into practical commercial successes, it is, of course, impossible to determine.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT GERMAN DYES

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24—The Bureau of Printing and Engraving has received permission from the British Government to import 145,000 pounds of dyestuffs from Germany, that are necessary to carry on the work of this department. Director Ralph of the Bureau attempted to supply the needs of his department in this country, but was unable to find the proper colors at a satisfactory price.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN ARE HOLDING COD LIVER OIL FOR HIGHER PRICES

Price at Present in Primary Market is \$1.50 a Gallon But Holders Are Not Willing to Sell Below \$2—A Big Yield This Year

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, October 23—The total output of refined cod liver oil this season is the largest on record, being about 500,000 gallons. The price being up to \$2.60 a gallon last spring induced three times as many fishermen-manufacturers to embark in refining cod oil. By the end of June the price slumped down here to \$1.50 and as the returns of a good cod fishing industry came in about the middle of July the price dropped as low as 95 cents. Buyers in St. Johns knew by this time that half of the entire cod liver oil in 500,000 gallons would be converted into medicinal oil and the foreign markets would not be able to absorb so much in one season. In August the news became known that Britain had taken nearly all the Norwegian oil and the price began to recover by ten cent advances so that it is today \$1.50 per gallon to the fishermen-manufacturers.

The oil is not coming in as fast as was expected because three-fourths of the fishermen are holding on for higher prices. They bought their livers at a price corresponding to the \$2.60 a gallon rate that prevailed when fishing began and they are still hoping that the price will advance locally to at least \$2. Many of those who can afford to do so will hold their refined oil all the winter if they cannot get that figure.

The output is very superior in quality this season as the Government had sent an oil inspector—a Norwegian expert—around the Coast to advise the fishermen as to the latest and best methods of putting up refined oil. He visited all the factories in the Island and the good results of his work are seen today in the oil that has so far come in to St. Johns.

There were 6,800 gallons of refined oil (medicinal) lost with the steamer Stephano of the Red Cross Line when she was torpedoed by the German U-53 when going from here to New York on October 8. All of this, with the exception of 300 gallons, was going to New York. The price here has not strengthened accordingly. The local exporters are no more disposed to buy large quantities than ever. The situation is simply that the exporters will not buy at the existing rate and the manufacturers will not sell, except those who are in debt to the supplying merchants and are forced to realize.

We look to a better demand from the United States before the close of the year, and if the local price goes to \$2 most of the oil now held up will change hands here within a few days. We have shipped to foreign markets since January 1, 1916, 162 tins of cod liver oil as against 91 tins for the same period the previous year.

N. Y. NARCOTIC COMMISSION IS NAMED

Senator George H. Whitney, a Druggist, is Appointed—Messrs. Boylan and Bloch Also Members—Drug Evil To Be Corrected

The Narcotic Law Revision Commission created by the New York State Legislature during the 1916 session has been completed by the appointment of the two Senate members by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commission as it now stands is composed of George H. Whitney and John J. Boylan of the Senate and Maurice Bloch, George Brennan and R. M. Prangen of the Assembly. The appointment of George H. Whitney will be well received by the various drug interests as Mr. Whitney is a practicing pharmacist of Mechanicsville, N. Y. He has served as chairman of the Senate Committee of Public Health, and has been active respecting measures for the regulation of the sale of narcotics.

Information brought out at an investigation of the drug evil in New York City by the New York Anti-Narcotic League and the Bureau of Correction shows clearly that many abuses must be corrected.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE ADVANCED TO 70 CENTS

Manufacturers Raise Price for 1917 Delivery Because of Increased Cost of the Muriate—Russia a Big Buyer in This Market—Dealers Sell Short and Are Caught in Trap

After months of inactiveness potassium chlorate again sprung into sudden prominence and the latter part of last week witnessed a runaway market in this article. Early in the week the chlorate seemed easy at 52 cents and 53 cents a pound but by Friday the price had shot up to 66 cents and 68 cents and some holders were asking 70 cents a pound, the price which manufacturers had been asking right along for their spot goods. The primary factor in this sudden flurry was the announcement by manufacturers that their price on contract for delivery over 1917 would be 70 cents a pound.

A well-known dealer said that some of the more astute speculators anticipating such a move on the part of the manufacturers had quietly bought up or secured options, at a slight increase over market prices, on most of the stocks held by second hands. Attracted by what seemed a good price for an apparently dormant article some of the second hands sold short and when the day of reckoning came there was a scurry to cover only to find that there was no chlorate available. "That such a deal was easy of accomplishment," he continued, "can readily be seen when it is understood that at no time has the market been particularly overburdened with spot supplies. Furthermore," said he, "what has been offered was from dealers who have been under contract for this year at around 35 cents a pound and not from manufacturers who have been holding for 70 cents. With manufacturers' prices raised to 70 cents on contract for next year on account of the scarcity and increased cost of the high grade basic salt, potassium muriate, there was little danger of an over supply from deliveries on 1916 contracts, as only a short time intervenes before their termination. Now that manipulators are satisfied with their coup and there is no immediate demand for the chlorate, there are a few weak holders who, frightened at not having been relieved of their stocks, are offering at concessions. Consequently the market has re-acted and supplies have been offered at 62 cents and 63 cents in the last day or two."

However, there is another feature besides speculation that is influencing the market and that is the increasing export demand. Since the first of the month about 290,000 pounds have been shipped to Russia, and with numerous small shipments to other countries aggregating over 100,000 pounds the total exports for the first three weeks in October amount to almost 400,000 pounds. It is stated that there is still an unfilled order for Russia in the market approximating the first amount. Under such circumstances an assumption that prices for potassium chlorate will advance is justifiable; at least it will not be long before resales will have to be made over and above 70 cents a pound in order to return a profit to the seller.

PINE OIL REPLACES PHENOL

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24—The Public Health Service of the United States has been compelled, owing to the war, to use substitutes for drugs and chemicals that were formerly imported. The shortage of phenol brought into use pine oil, which is proving more satisfactory, owing to its increased effectiveness. American surgical instruments are replacing those of German manufacture, and results are justifying their continued use.

FORECAST OF SPANISH OLIVE CROP

(Cablegram from the American vice consul at Barcelona.)

No official estimate yet of Spanish olives and oil production, but consensus of opinion of growers having investigated carefully appears that harvest may yield 35 to 40 per cent of crop last year. Andalusia reports about one-third production, Aragon 60 per cent, Tortosa 35 per cent. Present estimates subject to change materially with climatic conditions, as fruit is still largely ungathered.

\$2,400,000 CONTRACT FOR GLYCERIN CLOSED

Du Pont Powder Works Buys 180 Cars of Dynamite for Delivery Over 1917 from Procter & Gamble—Prices Go Up—Soap Making Oils Are Higher

A large order for glycerin, dynamite grade, was placed last week with Procter & Gamble, the Cincinnati soap makers, by the Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del. It is reported to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS on good authority that this sale was for 180 cars, or about 2,700 tons, to be delivered over 1917. At the prevailing market price on the day of sale this order approximates in value \$2,400,000.

With other large orders which Procter & Gamble have recently taken it is said that they are pretty well sold up for the balance of this year and for half of 1917. This leaves the glycerin market in a position where a few refiners will be obliged to handle the remainder of the demand. Marx & Rawolle and Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, both of 100 William street, New York, and Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N. J., with Procter & Gamble, are the leading factors in the glycerin market.

Prices of glycerin, all grades, shot up about five cents a pound following the report of the Du Pont purchase. Prevailing prices this week were 52½ cents for chemically pure in drums; 53½ cents for chemically pure in cans; 50½ cents for dynamite grade; 40 cents for saponification crude and 36 cents for soap lye crude. The glycerin market will undoubtedly remain firm and prices may go higher as the tendency in all oils and fats used in soap making is toward higher levels. It is said that Procter & Gamble made long term contracts for cottonseed oil and other oils before accepting the Du Pont contract.

RULING ON RAPE AND TURNIP SEED IMPORTED AS MUSTARD SEED

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24—The agitation in regard to the importation of rape and turnip seed as a substitute for mustard, reached a climax at the recent hearings in Washington, New York and Chicago, instituted by the Bureau of Chemistry, of the Department of Agriculture. Government officials, acting under the orders of the Bureau of Chemistry, have held up several large quantities of seed imported under the title of mustard seed, from the Far East, which upon investigation has proved to be rape or turnip seed.

After the hearings, at which many prominent importers and users of mustard seed were given a hearing, Dr. Alsberg, of the Bureau, stated that owing to the difficulty of classification, there would be no interference for the present, so long as the seed imported had a definite amount of pungency.

SHORTAGE OF CHEMISTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 23—The rapid development of the dye, explosive and synthetic medicine industry in this country, since the German supply was cut off by the war, has brought home the fact that the manning of these industries must be accomplished, notwithstanding a shortage of chemists. Recently the Milwaukee Gas and Coke Company was unable to find three chemical engineers, that were needed in their industry, so the students of the chemical department of a western university were sought to fill the places.

GUATEMALA CHARGES ANALYSIS FEE OF \$10 ON SECRET FORMULA MEDICINES

The Guatemalan Government has recently informed the American Minister to Guatemala that the analysis fee of \$10 required in the case of medicinal preparations imported into the country is hereafter to be imposed only when the products are of secret formula. It is expressly stated, however, that the fees already collected in the case of other preparations are not to be refunded.

EXPERTS MAKE GRAIN ALCOHOL FROM WOOD

Forest Service Scientists Are Conducting Experiments Successfully—Many Little Known Forest Products Are Widely Used

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23—In addition to the ordinary uses of wood with which we are familiar, mankind is dependent upon the forest for a variety of products whose appearance does not indicate their origin, say members of the Forest Service. Numerous as these products are, and as extensive as is their use at the present time, science is constantly learning new constituents which enter into the makeup of wood and is finding new uses to which these constituents and those already known can be put. Powder for munitions or blasting, disinfectants for protection against contagious diseases, and artificial silk for clothing are among the products obtained in whole or in part from wood.

Charcoal, as everyone knows, is essential for the manufacture of black powder. All of the acetone used as a solvent in making nitrocellulose powders is derived from acetic acid, a product of hardwood distillation. Great Britain, it is said, is dependent upon the United States for acetone used in making cordite. Black walnut is a standard for gunstocks, and has been so much in demand for the past two years that our supply of this valuable wood has been considerably reduced and other woods, notably birch, are being substituted. From Europe comes the complaint that there is a shortage of willow for making wooden legs.

Pure wood alcohol is the only substance which can be converted commercially into formaldehyde, which is universally used for disinfection against such contagious diseases as smallpox, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis. The experts at the Forest Products Laboratory have conducted extensive experiments on the production of grain or ethyl alcohol from wood and have been successful in experimental work in raising the yield and lowering the cost of production. If this process can be put on a commercial basis, the foresters say, it will result in putting the millions of tons of coniferous sawdust and other material which is now wasted every year to a profitable use.

By converting cellulose, one of the elements of wood, into a gelatinous material, known as viscose, a wide field is opened up for the utilization of wood waste, and a new line of products, varying all the way from sausage casings to tapestry, is added to the already lengthy list. Many of the so-called "silk" socks, neckties and fancy braids now on the market contain artificial silk made from wood.

About nine-tenths of all the paper which we use is made from wood. Besides the detailed investigations of the methods of making newsprint paper, and of the production of paper from woods hitherto unused for that purpose, which have been conducted, kraft paper, which compares favorably with the best on the market, has been produced experimentally at the Forest Products Laboratory from longleaf pine mill waste. This kraft paper is brown in color and is very much stronger than ordinary papers. It is used for a variety of purposes, and, cut into strips, is spun or twisted into thread which is then woven into onion and coffee bags, matting, suitcases and wall covering, similar to burlap, and furniture closely resembling that made from reeds, as well as other articles of common use.

Within the past year the Forest Products Laboratory has, by co-operating with manufacturers, succeeded in getting a dye made from mill waste of osage orange put on the market as a substitute for fustic, which we import from Jamaica and Tehuantepec.

These are only a few examples of the various lines of work carried on at the Forest Products Laboratory, say the men in charge. Other activities, ranging all the way from the study of decay in wood to that of the resistance of wood to fire, are in progress, and new discoveries are constantly being made. Incidentally, the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wisconsin, was the first of its kind in the world and is probably still the best equipped. With the possible exception of Germany, no other country has done as much as the United States systematically to investigate the possibilities of its forest resources.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE HURT BY HIGH FREIGHTS

Foreigners Place Blame on American Manufacturers, Who, Having No Control Over Shipping, Are in No Way to Blame

"One of the handicaps to the development of American trade in foreign countries has been the enormous increase in the rates of freight on vessels of all descriptions," says Greater New York, the official organ of the Merchants' Association of New York. Continuing it says: "In fact, in many cases, these increases have been so great as to make the cost of transportation several times higher than the original cost of the article laid down at seaboard.

"The result is that American firms, willing and desirous of supplying goods in foreign markets, have found it difficult or impossible to do so because the cost of the commodity in the consumer's city is so high as to make it absolutely impossible to sell the goods without a loss.

"Foreign purchasers have complained repeatedly regarding this condition, often without realizing that the fault is not due to the action of America or American citizens in any way, least of all is it due to the fault of the American manufacturer or shipper. But because a high charge has been laid upon American goods, the entire fault has been attributed to Americans with the result that there has been a constant sentiment against American products.

"These foreign buyers fail to realize that the shipowning companies are usually foreign rather than American, and further that American sellers are as anxious to keep down transportation costs as are foreign purchasers. In other words it is a subject of mutual interest.

"It is the duty of every American firm making shipments to overseas purchasers to call the attention of those purchasers to the fact that the high charges for ocean-going freight cannot and should not be attributed to American avarice.

"In this connection the association has received a letter from an American firm which has been shipping musical instruments to different parts of the world for a number of years. This letter in part is as follows:

"We have done fairly well with the English colonies, but it has been rather difficult to continue our deliveries to South American customers.

"In answer to an inquiry made our Johannesburg distributors regarding the comparative increase in freight rates from the United States and from England, we are astounded by the statement received from them in this mail that before the war, rate from the United States on our goods was 40 shillings per cubic ton, against a rate from England of 50 shillings plus 5 per cent. The rates from England have been advanced to 70 shillings plus 15 per cent, or an increase of 53.1 per cent, while the rate from the United States has been increased to an amount equal to 357½ per cent; in other words, from a normal rate of 40 shillings to a rate of \$37.80 plus 15 per cent."

INDIA'S NEW SESAME CROP

The first official forecast of India's sesame (til or gingeli) area for the season 1916-1917, based on reports received from eight provinces, which contain, on an average, 78 per cent of the entire area under sesame in British India, places the total at 1,819,000 acres, as against 1,776,000 acres (revised figure) for the same tracts at the corresponding date last year.

NEW LIGGETT STORE IN BROOKLYN

The Louis K. Liggett Company has leased the ground floor and basement of the Phoenix building, 16 Court street, Brooklyn. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental approximating \$200,000.

B. T. Bush, president of the Antoine Chiris Company, New York, importers of essential oils, will sail this week for France on an investigating trip.

INSECTICIDES PURER U. S. OFFICIALS DECLARE

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.—That the Insecticide and Fungicide Act of 1910 has resulted in marked improvement in the quality of insecticides and fungicides entering interstate commerce is shown by the annual report of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. Persistent sampling of four of the leading substances used in spraying shows a marked reduction in the number of violations of the act compared to preceding years. In 1915 only 8 per cent of the samples of lead arsenate taken were in violation of the act, whereas in 1911-12, 60 per cent violated the law. Similarly the violations found in lime-sulphur solutions had fallen from 94 per cent to 14 per cent, and Bordeaux mixture from 98 per cent to 36 per cent. Only 19 per cent of the shipments of Paris green examined showed any violation, whereas in 1911-12, 28 per cent of these shipments were objectionable.

While these results are probably due partly to the effect of deterrent prosecutions, they are due in even greater measure to the assistance the Department's scientists have accorded to manufacturers in making their products of standard strength and to the growing practice on the part of manufacturers of adapting themselves to improved methods and tests.

In this work during the past year, the inspectors collected 1,487 samples of different shipments. Of these, 190 were of insecticidal preparations for household use and 221 were of disinfectants, germicides, and bactericides for the prevention of diseases of human beings as well as of domestic animals. The Department during the past year has given particular attention to the prevention of the sale in interstate commerce of products recommended for household use which are either impotent or the value of which is misrepresented on labels. Many samples of arsenates, Bordeaux mixtures, sulphur, and other preparations also were taken.

In preventing the importation of misbranded or adulterated insecticides, the Insecticide and Fungicide Board collected 35 import samples. In the case of 5 preparations it was recommended that entry into this country be entirely forbidden or that the consignments be released only after being correctly labeled. In nine other cases it was recommended that future shipments be detained. The remaining samples complied with the law.

The Board devotes considerable attention to investigational work for the determination of the value of various commercial insecticides and fungicides. It announces that it has under way tests of the merits of commercial dust and liquid sprays in the control of insects and diseases. These will include tests of articles composed of finely ground sulphur in combination with arsenate of lead, with a diluent such as finely ground lime or gypsum. The Board also is investigating the value of different commercial pyrethrum powders, tobacco powders, nicotine solutions, etc., when used as sprays, dusts or fumigants. Experiments have been made to determine the action of potassium cyanid and other substances in the control of insects and plant diseases when injected into the tissues of plants.

GERMAN PRODUCTION OF OIL FROM FRUIT STONES

To increase the supply of oil and fat, poppy and sunflower seeds have been even more widely sown in Germany this year than last reports Consul General Leo Bergholz, of Dresden, Saxony. In 1915 about 662,250 pounds of oil were obtained from sunflower seeds, and this year promises a rich crop of poppy seed. Attention has also been drawn to the high percentage of oil contained in cherry and plum stones, which are usually thrown away. According to the statistics of 1900 there were 22,000,000 cherry and 70,000,000 plum trees in Germany. Large quantities of fruit stones were collected by school children last year, but great quantities were thrown away or destroyed, owing to the difficulty of extracting the oil from them.

The chief obstacle lay in the fact of there being no really practical method known by which the hard outer shell and the kernel containing the oil could be separated. The firm of M. Martin in Bitterfeld has succeeded in

constructing a machine which solves this difficulty. The firm Krupp Grusonwerk has also experimented successfully in grinding the stones between millstones, but after the outer shell has been cracked open it still remains carefully to separate the kernels from the crushed stones, and for this process no satisfactory machine has as yet been invented.

DENATURED ALCOHOL CAN BE USED FOR PHENACETIN

The following Treasury decision has been rendered:
Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1916.

Sir: This office is in receipt of a letter from the manufacturing chemists of your district, requesting the use of specially denatured alcohol for use in the manufacture of phenacetin, and submits the following formula, which has been approved: To 100 parts by volume of ethyl alcohol add 29 parts by volume of sulphuric acid having a specific gravity of not less than 1.84 at 60° F.

It is understood that no part of the alcohol remains in the finished product, which must meet the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that this formula is to be used in the complete process for the manufacture of phenacetin and not merely for any one stage and that the process is to be closed and continuous.

Respectfully,

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Collector, First District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Collectors of internal revenue and others have also been informed by Commissioner Osborn that the following formula, designated as No. 23, has been approved for the special denaturation of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of liniment, namely, to each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add 10 gallons of acetone and 2 gallons of benzol, specifications for the benzol to be the same as those for formula 2-b.

This formula can not be used in central denaturing bonded warehouses or distillery denaturing bonded warehouses, but the use thereof is authorized for the denaturation of alcohol in central distilling and denaturing plants, the same being one of the two classes of industrial distilleries established under subsection 2 of paragraph N of section 4, act of October 3, 1913, and supplement No. 2 to regulations 30.

Permission must be obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to use a special denaturant in any central distilling and denaturing plant, as provided in articles 2 and 19 of said supplement.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY'S PROFITS

The financial statement of the General Chemical Company for the quarter ended September 30, 1916, shows total profits of \$3,274,108, against \$1,705,273 in the corresponding period a year ago and surplus after allowing for dividends and depreciation of \$2,289,325, against \$851,088. The statement for nine months ended September 30 shows estimated net profits of \$6,243,787, against \$1,946,295 in the previous year. The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable December 1 to stockholders of record November 20.

Following is the income account for the quarter ended September 30 last, with comparisons:

		1916	1915
Total profits	.....	\$3,274,108	\$1,705,273
Divs. and ins. funds	.....	484,783	454,185
Balance	.....	\$2,789,325	\$1,251,088
Reserve, inc. depreciation	.....	500,000	400,000
Surplus	.....	\$2,289,325	\$851,088
For nine months ended September 30:			
Total profits	.....	\$9,138,138	\$4,058,741
Divs. and insur. fund	.....	1,394,350	1,362,446
Balance	.....	\$7,743,787	\$2,696,295
Reserve, inc. depreciation	.....	1,500,000	750,000
Surplus	.....	\$6,243,787	\$1,946,295

1915 PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR SULPHUR, PYRITE AND SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRIES

Report of the United States Geological Survey Shows Unprecedented Activity—Large Quantities of Sulphur Used in Acid Making

Statistics on sulphur, pyrite and sulphuric acid for 1915 as given in a report of the United States Geological Survey, disclose the facts that the year 1915 was a prosperous one for the sulphur industry, and that while production was less in 1915 than in 1914 the stocks of sulphur on hand at the close of 1915 were the largest in the history of the industry; that in 1915 a new high level was attained in the domestic production of pyrite, and that while the production of sulphuric acid for the year was not greatly in excess of that of the preceding year the demand was so great that extensive preparations were made in the latter part of 1915 for an increased output which will be seen in the country's production for 1916.

Sulphur was produced in four States though the combined output of Nevada and Wyoming equaled only a little more than 1 per cent of the total, leaving more than 98 per cent to account for the activities of the Union Sulphur Company in Louisiana and the Freeport Sulphur Company in Texas. The year began rather inauspiciously for the industry which is attributed in part to the slack conditions in the paper trade, but as the year advanced the increase in the demand for sulphur became marked.

"The export trade," continues the report, "was the lowest in some years, in spite of the partial paralysis of the sulphur trade in Italy incidental to the war in Europe. European inquiries for American sulphur came from as far away as Greece. In 1913 the United States exported 98,221 long tons, valued at \$1,599,761. In 1914 the exports were 98,163 long tons, valued at \$1,807,324. In 1915 they amounted only to 37,312 long tons, valued at \$724,679. Adverse conditions in Europe and in the carrying trade are largely responsible for this slump, but the balance of trade in favor of the United States as between imports and exports of sulphur was 11,402 tons in quantity and \$252,221 in value.

"Though the imports of foreign pyrite were not so great in 1915 as in 1914, they amounted to 964,634 long tons. In spite of these large imports and of a domestic output of pyrite of 394,124 long tons (an increase as compared to 1914), there has been, especially late in 1915 and early in 1916, an increasing call for sulphur from which to make sulphuric acid, owing to the great expansion in certain branches of the chemical industry, and to the fear that in some way foreign shipment of pyrite might be curtailed. The high price for the acid has made the use of the comparatively high-priced sulphur possible, but the use of sulphur has also certain obvious advantages, owing to its purity and to the consequent fact that it leaves little or no residue. It is possible that in the manufacture of the highest grades of acid sulphur will continue to be used."

Our Sulphur Imports 1912-1915

Sulphur imported and entered for consumption in the United States, 1912-1915, by kinds.

Year.	Crude.		Flowers of sulphur.	
	Quantity (long tons.)	Value.	Quantity (long tons.)	Value.
1912	26,885	\$494,778	1,311	\$39,126
1913	15,122	286,209	5,899	115,574
1914	23,610	398,984	621	17,214
1915	24,647	405,990	647	23,146

1 Includes sulphur lac and other grades not otherwise provided for, but not pyrite.

The production of sulphur in Texas in 1915 was much larger than in 1914, says the report, and describes plant No. 3 of the Freeport Sulphur Company located on the north slope of Bryan Heights, or "Mound," as it is locally called, and also the increased shipping facilities by rail and water. The capacity of plant No. 3 will be more than double the combined capacities of plants No. 1 and No. 2.

The production of sulphur in Sicily in 1915, according to Consul J. E. Haven, was 334,974 metric tons, 11,000 tons

less than in 1914. The production has been declining for several years, owing to the lack of capital; to the shutting down of some of the large mines on account of fires; to competition from the United States, now the principal sulphur-producing country; and, finally, in the last two years, to a partial paralysis of the sulphur trade by reason of the war in Europe.

"In Japan," according to Consul General G. H. Scidmore, "the exportation of sulphur has been on the decline for some years and some of the smaller mines have had to shut down. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, however, foreign demand has improved and quotations have gradually increased. The imports up to the end of August, 1915, were 13,974 short tons, valued at \$203,048, an increase of 2,319 tons in quantity and of \$20,003 in value, compared with the corresponding period in 1914. The bulk of the Japanese sulphur has been shipped to the United States and Australia and to a less extent to Canada and India. Only an insignificant quantity has gone to Europe. Since the war, however, the export of European sulphur to the Orient has almost ceased and the demand in Europe has increased. Therefore, the demand for Japanese sulphur has increased in the Orient, in America and also in Europe, and the outlook for the Japanese sulphur industry appears promising."

There are also descriptions of a process for the production of sulphur from pyrite or metallic sulphides in general, and improvements in the processes of preventing the escape of obnoxious gases like sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in smelting, and the recovery of the sulphur. The processes were invented and patented by William A. Hall, W. F. Lamoreaux and C. W. Renwick have invented an improved process for recovering sulphur from gases from roasting, smelting or calcining furnaces.

Pyrite Production at High Level

"The domestic production of pyrite in 1915 attained a new high level, due chiefly to the unprecedented demand for the ore in making sulphuric acid. The production was 394,124 long tons, valued at \$1,674,933, an increase of 57,462 tons in quantity and of \$391,587 in value, compared with 1914. The consumption of ore—that is, the combined domestic production (394,124 long tons) and imports (964,634 tons)—was 1,358,758, a decrease of 4,521 tons, compared with 1914. This was caused by the falling off of imports. The general resumption of activity at acid plants especially created a great demand for both foreign and domestic pyrite, and the imports particularly of European pyrite, would have been larger if suitable vessels had been available for the carrying trade.

"The production of pyrite in amounts worthy of mention is carried on in 11 States, of which Virginia ranks first with a marketed output of 145,050 long tons valued at \$729,644 for the year, an increase of 3,774 tons in quantity and of \$175,553 in value over 1914. California is second with 132,270 long tons, valued at \$496,111, an increase of 60,998 tons in quantity and of \$260,982 in value. The rest follow in order of magnitude of production: Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, New York, Missouri, South Carolina and Pennsylvania."

Sulphuric Acid Production

The condition of the sulphuric acid industry in 1915 as

Year.	Refined.		All other.		Total.	
	Quantity (long tons.)	Value.	Quantity (long tons.)	Value.	Quantity (long tons.)	Value.
1912	1,665	\$40,933	66	\$9,137	29,927	\$583,974
1913	1,234	29,091	350	17,690	22,605	448,564
1914	1,800	47,568	104	14,171	26,135	477,937
1915	988	30,335	85	12,987	25,910	472,458

given in the Geological Survey report is about the same as outlined from time to time in the columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and hinges on the unprecedented demands created by the ammunition makers and the increased activities in the chemical and allied branches of the industry in which this acid is extensively used. "Until about the middle of the year," reads the report, "American manufacturers were able to supply all the domestic needs, but as the war in Europe went on and the demand for ammonitions increased, the needs for sulphuric acid became

so great that manufacturers have had great difficulty in supplying the demand. As a consequence, many American consumers have been unable to get enough acid for their technicochemical operations—for example, in the manufacture of the soluble or acid phosphates used in the fertilizer industry.

"Prices have increased prodigiously," continues the report, "especially for the stronger grades of acids. By-product acid smelters that were compelled to install acid-making plants have been in and are in a position to reap most unexpected profits. Indeed, what was formerly the by-product has in one place become the main product, and the metal has become the secondary product.

"Important additions have been made to existing plants, new plants have been constructed in many places, and plants that were formerly idle have been put in operation. The output of these plants will be seen in the country's production in 1916.

"The production, in 1915, expressed in terms of 50° acid, was 3,868,152 short tons, valued at \$29,869,080, to which must be added 189,795 short tons of oleum or fuming acids of different strengths, valued at \$2,787,971, a total of 4,057,947 short tons, valued at \$32,657,051. These figures include by-product acid; that is acid produced at copper and zinc smelters. The reproduction of acid from this source in 1915, expressed in terms of 50° acid, was 1,056,830 short tons, valued at \$7,042,126, together with 59,189 short tons of oleum of different strengths, valued at \$579,115.

Sulphuric acid produced in the United States in 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914 and 1915:

Grade	1899		1904		1909		1914		1915	
	Quantity (short tons.)	Value.	Quantity (short tons.)	Value.	Quantity (short tons.)	Value.	Quantity (short tons.)	Value.	Quantity (short tons.)	Value.
50° Baume	953,439	\$7,965,832	1,169,141	\$8,314,646	1,624,178	\$8,494,451	1,628,402	\$9,712,056	1,518,271	\$10,681,246
60° Baume	17,012	246,284	48,688	581,523	186,900	1,089,350	551,955	3,376,242	657,076	4,976,453
66° Baume	382,279	6,035,069	411,165	5,917,699	558,078	6,719,259	916,192	10,509,471	1,019,024	14,211,381
			13,268	361,018	31,349	476,135	65,890	882,158	189,795	2,787,971
Other grades										
	1,352,730	14,247,185	1,642,262	15,174,886	2,400,505	16,779,195	3,162,439	24,479,927	3,384,166	32,657,051
Total reduced to 50°										
Baume	21,548,123		1,869,437		2,748,527		73,762,417	524,163,331	6,428,368,152	29,869,080

¹ Reported as oleum by the census.

² Includes 764,355 tons, with an assigned value of \$7,032,066, consumed in establishments where manufactured; and also sulphuric acid produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

³ Includes 968,445 tons, with an assigned value of \$7,232,675, consumed in establishments where manufactured; and also sulphuric acid produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

⁴ Includes 1,271,535 tons, with an assigned value of \$6,694,436, consumed in establishments where manufactured; and also sulphuric acid produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

⁵ Includes not only acid reported as 50 deg., but also 52 deg., 53 deg., and 55 deg. acid reduced to the equivalent.

⁶ Includes stronger acid reported as oleum, etc., carrying varying percentages of free SO₃.

⁷ Exclusive of 21,993 short tons of fuming acid, not convertible, valued at \$316,596.

⁸ Exclusive of "other grades."

"Too much weight must not be attached to the values given in the tables, for the prices of sulphuric acid have varied widely during the year. Producers who had previously entered into long-time contracts sold acid at prices much below those now current, especially during the last part of 1915. The trade in strong acids was active on account of the demand for explosives and other war munitions, but this demand came only after the first quarter of 1915 and was very strong only after the last half of the year. Before that time some acid plants were shut down. The average prices given are, therefore, much below those which ruled on the market at the close of the year."

A New Use for Sulphuric Acid

A prospective use for sulphuric acid which has large possibilities is that proposed by C. B. Lippman, of the University of California, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of October 30, 1915. The announcement is to the effect that apparently beneficial results have been obtained from the application of sulphuric acid to the alkali soils of the West. Views were shown at the convention of engineers last fall in San Francisco exhibiting crops grown on test plots that had received 2.5 and 7.5 tons of sprayed sulphuric acid to the acre. The ground prior to the application had been unfit for agriculture, owing to its content of alkali. There is much alkali land around certain acid plants and, in fact, in many other parts of the West.

Thus the possibility of advantageously converting damaging fumes from western smelters into a useful product and finding a local outlet for the product under normal conditions is one of great importance to the West. The development of this application will no doubt be watched with much interest.

EXPORT MANUFACTURERS TO MEET OCT. 31

The American Manufacturers' Export Association will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on October 31. The session will be the seventh annual one. There will be a business meeting in the morning for members only. Election of officers will take place at this gathering. The afternoon will be devoted to a report of the members of the Industrial Commission to France. In the evening the annual dinner will be held. More than 400 persons are expected to be present.

Representatives of manufacturers in practically every city in the United States will attend the convention. The present business situation and conditions that are likely to follow the end of the war will be discussed.

When the Industrial Commission to France returns to this city on October 28 the party will be met by a committee of fifty prominent business men. The commissioners were to have sailed for home October 14, but for some reason not yet made public were unable to do so. They sailed from Liverpool October 21 on the Philadelphia. Samuel W. Fairchild of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, is a member of the Commission.

Officers of the American Manufacturers' Export Association are: President, E. M. Herr, president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; first vice-president, W. W. Nichols, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Incorporated; second vice-president, A. N. Hargrove, the J. G. Brill Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; third vice-president, L. Moen, C. W. Hunt Company, Incorporated; treasurer, E. H. Huxley, U. S. Rubber Export Company, Limited; secretary, Edward V. Douglass; directors, James A. Farrell, United States Steel Corporation; W. S. Gaven, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; George E. Long, Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Lindsay McCandlish, Hutchinson Coal Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. K. Mulford, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and M. A. Oudin, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

U. S. TO USE "MOVIES" IN TRADE CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23—As a means of acquainting the people of South America with American industry and American manufacturing methods, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will soon begin a campaign in the larger South American cities with the exhibition of moving pictures.

MUNITION PLANTS TO MAKE DYESTUFFS

Du Pont Works and Aetna Explosives Company Will Use Their Factories for Intermediates and Possibly Finished Colors When War Demand Ceases

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24—The Department of Commerce has officially confirmed the intimation given some time ago in the columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that the large munition factories of the United States would be converted into dye plants after the war. The Du Pont Powder Company and the Aetna Explosives Company have decided to turn all their auxiliary factories to manufacturing dyestuffs just as soon as the demand for explosives and munitions becomes normal.

Assurances have been given Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dye expert of the Department of Commerce, that the auxiliary factories constructed by these two companies to meet the demands of the European countries will be used at the close of the war to manufacture dyestuffs. This will give the American dyestuffs industry a tremendous impetus. All plans and arrangements have been completed for the transfer from the manufacture of munitions to the manufacture of dyes.

In view of the fact that practically the same raw materials and intermediates used in the manufacture of dyes are used in the manufacture of explosives, little change in the machinery and plants will be necessary. Attention is called to the fact that importance should be attached to this addition to the dyestuff industry in the United States, for these two companies will not be handicapped with an outlay of capital for plant and machinery in beginning a new enterprise.

The plants will have been paid for by the large contracts for explosives and munitions from the European governments, and the changes necessary will be of such a minor character that the companies will enter into the new industry practically free of all capital charges.

Government officials are deeply interested in this latest boost to the dyestuff industry here and are hopeful that other manufacturers of war munitions will decide to follow suit. It is confidently believed that the American dyestuff industry will have gained such impetus before the close of the war that American manufacturers will find themselves no longer dependent on German dyestuffs.

The facts contained in the above dispatch have been well known to the chemical and dye trade for some time. If any confirmation of the intention of the Du Pont Company to manufacture chemicals and dyes was needed it was to be found at the exhibit which this company had at the recent National Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York. Not only will the Du Pont plants turn out intermediates for dyes, but photographic and medicinal chemicals will also be made. Phenol and salicylic acid and hydroquinone are among its products. The Aetna Explosives Company has for some time been supplying phenol for medicinal purposes on contract.

CUBA'S POTASH VALUELESS

HAVANA, CUBA, October 19—An engineer appointed by the Cuban Government to investigate the recently registered potash claim reports that the potash does not exist in quantities sufficient to make the working of the claims commercially profitable. The report says that nearly fifty analyses were made of samples taken from the claim and vicinity, and the boulders were found not to contain more potash than is normal in boulders of calcium carbonate formation mixed with silicates, sulphates, and volcanic rock.

Respecting some samples obtained by Americans who registered a claim, the reports say that, while it is true some samples contained potash "in very considerable quantities," they are not to be given importance, because they are either the result of a series of concentrations which, if made on a large industrial scale, would make the cost prohibitive, or they are the result of artificial means. The report declares positively that no potash vein has been discovered.

OUR COAL TAR MEDICINAL INDUSTRY

Possibilities as to Its Future Development Are Discussed by Charles G. Merrell in a Letter to the Editor of Drug and Chemical Markets

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

The possibilities for the development of the coal-tar medicinal products in this country depend very largely upon the willingness of American manufacturers to go into it as thoroughly as have those in Germany. We cannot expect to put a million dollars into this industry and draw out two million tomorrow but if we invest the money and put back of it the energy and the ingenuity of American business men, we can compete with the world.

We do it in other lines even without the support of special tariffs and we can do it in the chemical industries as well, but it will require painstaking, persistent and intelligent effort.

Owing to peculiar conditions connected with the industry in Germany, certain tariff protection may be desirable for the time being and under conditions existing here in this country at this time. The tariff in my judgment will meet every need and with some modifications, which are likely to come about, will meet the needs better than most of our tariff schedules. In this connection, our patent laws are in great need of revision. In no case is this more apparent than in coal-tar medicinal products.

I am not prepared to suggest what articles can best be manufactured in this country, but in general it will be those at first, whose chemical production is not dependent so largely upon the use of bi-products, which will have to be slowly developed in this country as they have been in Germany.

Undoubtedly some of the German holders of patents on medicinal preparations will establish manufacturing plants in this country and as they hold product patents as well as process patents, they will still have a monopoly.

This country has been seriously discommoded by our inability to secure certain supplies during the present war. This condition is unprecedented and it is hardly possible to guard against a repetition of the same inconvenience if the same conditions are repeated. The only way that we could avoid it entirely would be for the U. S. to produce and manufacture everything that it consumed and in that case, it would have no foreign trade, for trade means an exchange of commodities. While individual manufacturers sell goods for cash, it must be remembered that nations can only do business together to the extent that they exchange commodities. Tariffs and other laws but obstruct the natural course of trade and often make this exchange burdensome and costly.

This principle can readily be seen, if we are to consider trade with one nation at a time. We are not going to ship goods to France, for example, unless France ships an equal value of goods to the United States. However, suppose according to the theory of McKinley that our "favorable balance of trade was paid for in pure gold," what would we do with this gold if we simply piled it up in our warehouses and did not use it to buy something that we wanted with it?

You will see I am not so enthusiastic about the U. S. making everything that we would like to use, because we can employ our industries and our capital to very much better advantage in producing those things for which our country is especially adapted by nature.

There is another aspect of this particular subject that might be mentioned in passing. The use of coal-tar products has been foisted upon us by the very skillful advertising of the German manufacturers and in the opinion of many physicians to the detriment of the public health. It is the opinion of many who have watched the action of these coal-tar medicinal products that their use in the future will be somewhat curtailed and will have to be reduced very considerably if the public health is to be improved. This one factor may have a considerable influence in determining the advisability of employing capital and energy in too great a development along this line.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES G. MERRELL,
Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRITISH DOING BIG WAR BUSINESS AT HOME AND ABROAD IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Figures for September Show Gains In Most Articles In Comparison With the Same Month Last Year—Imports of Peruvian Bark

LONDON, October 9—I see by the official returns which I have just received, that last month we imported from abroad 2,218 cwts. of Peruvian bark, and of this 297 cwts. were reshipped. Last year in September the arrivals were substantially less, amounting to only 1,580 cwts., of which 153 cwts. were re-exported, while in September, 1914, our imports of Peruvian bark amounted to 6,110 cwts. and our re-exports of this material to 4,580 cwts. Of quinine and quinine salts the entries last month were 516,574 ounces and 5,365 cwts. were re-exported, as against an import of 607,254 ounces in the month a year ago and a re-export of 30,062 ounces, and as against 235,552 ounces imported in September, 1914, when none was reshipped. The returns give unenumerated drugs by value only, and not in quantities. In September our imports of unenumerated drugs came to £238,682, and in the same month we re-exported £97,612 worth. A year ago the month's imports came to £190,224 with £56,776 worth of reshipments, while in September, 1914, £68,424 worth of unenumerated drugs were received from abroad and £30,883 worth of these were re-exported.

With regard to drugs and medicaments prepared in the United Kingdom trade was much the same as during recent months, and our exports of opium, dried and powdered in the U. K., amounted in the month to 227 lbs., as compared with 851 lbs. a year ago. In September, 1914, we sent no opium abroad. Our exports of quinine and quinine salts of British preparation amounted to 52,464 ounces in September, which compares with 214,649 ounces in the corresponding month a year ago and with an export of 83,298 ounces in September, 1914. Exports of other British medicinal preparations were valued at £403,258 in September as against £243,545 in September, 1915, as against £122,751 in September, 1914.

The importation of chemicals of interest to the drug and pharmaceutical trade is steady with some of the chief chemicals arriving in more than normal quantities. Of boracite, borate of lime, borate of magnesium, and borax, 31,954 cwts. was imported in September compared with 72,890 cwts. in the same month last year, and 22,640 cwts. in 1914; cream of tartar, 1,747 cwts. against 3,274 cwts., and 660 cwts.; glycerin, crude, 2,219 cwts., as against 7,188 cwts., and 3,204 cwts. respectively in September, 1916, 1915, and 1914, and of distilled, 689 cwts., 4,618 cwts., and 660 cwts.; potash compounds £159,985 in September, 1916, £78,957 in 1915, and £25,942 in 1914; soda compounds, 16,372 cwts. in September as against 23,077 cwts. in 1915, and 9,221 cwts. in 1914; tartaric acid, 2,426 cwts., against 3,193, and against 1,615 cwts., and coal products (not dyes) 3,914 cwts. against 7,990 cwts. and 1,263 cwts. in September, 1915 and 1914, respectively.

Amongst the new companies registered since last week are: The British General Tar Products, Ltd., with a capital of £50,000 to carry on the business of distillers of tar and the products thereof, conductors of chemical research, manufacturers of chemicals, explosives, and all products resulting from chemical action; chemists, druggists, distillers, dye, soap, and gas makers, metallurgists, etc.; in which the Yorkshire Coking and Chemical Co., Ltd., and the Tinsley Park Colliery Co., Ltd., are largely interested; the Bridge Colour Co., Ltd., with a capitalization of £23,000, to take over the business of any person or company carrying on business as makers and producers of, or dealers in, oxides, ochres, paints, colors, dyes, or any other coloring substances, the signatories being F. P. Rhodes, Finningley Park, near Bawtry, Yorks, and W. J. Wigg, The Firs, Chester; G. A. Mallinson, Ltd., with a capital of £1,500, to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, and other preparations, with registered office at 6 St. Mary's gate, Manchester; and The Bye-Products and General Trading Co., Ltd., with a capital of £500 to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in chemicals and drugs, druggist's sundries, etc., at 9 Blenheim road, Manningham, Bradford.

FIRMER FEELING IN THE LONDON MARKET

Stronger Demand for Persian Opium Early This Month—Acetyl Salicylic Acid Has Been Sold in Large Quantities to Allied Governments

LONDON, October 9—There has been a better tone this week in our drug and chemical markets, more inquiry and an improvement in prices generally giving the impression that the easy tendency of the last few weeks has been checked. The feature of the week has been the strong inquiry both for home and export for Persian opium which for some time past has been taking the place of the Turkish variety now very scarce. Bromides are quite buoyant again and buyers are now coming into the market who for some weeks past have been standing aloof in expectation of a further drop. Ipecacuanha continues to accumulate and will probably go lower. There has been an improved demand for quinine which is again very steady at last week's prices. Acetyl-salicylic acid has been bought for the Allied Governments in unusually large quantities and a firmer feeling now exists both for spot and forward delivery. Shellac has given way further and had it not been for the small Calcutta shipments in September the spot market would have been still further depressed by the recent serious caution against speculation put out by the Government.

ACETIC ACID—Following the reduction in price of acetate of lime an all-round reduction has taken place. To arrive 99%-100% glacial is quoted £145 to £155.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Can now be obtained on spot at 27s 6d. Raw materials are now more plentiful and lower prices are expected.

BALSAM PERU—Dearer by 1s 3d pr lb at 15s c.i.f. at which spot lots can also be obtained.

BALSAM TOLU—Has been a disappointing item in the market since the beginning of the war but owing to the firmer feeling on your side importers are firm at 1s 6d pr lb.

BERGAMOT OIL—One shipment of half a ton has had its effect in stiffening up the Messina market, latest offers of new crop being round about 16s pr lb c.i.f.

CAMPHOR REFINED—Exceedingly firm with Jap slabs and tablets on spot at 3s pr lb.

CITRATES—Have not been reduced as was foreshadowed recently, our makers having decided to maintain their last prices which are as follows: Potassium, 5s 3d pr lb; sodium, 3s 8d pr lb; ferri and ammon, 3s 8d pr lb.

CITRIC ACID—Is quoted 2s 9d pr lb for prompt delivery.

IPECACUANHA—Cartagena 7s pr lb; Matto Grosso 10s 6d pr lb.

OIL OF LEMON—Firm. Messina quotes forward new crop from 3s 9d to 4s 3d pr lb c.i.f., which are likewise spot quotations.

MORPHIA—Owing to the recent advance and our makers being already fully engaged forward business is impossible. The quotation for morphia muriate powder is nominally 13s 6d pr oz.

OPIUM—After a period of comparative quiet considerable buying has been going on during the last few days and prices for Persian have advanced from 4s to 5s pr lb; 29s pr lb has been paid and good quality is now held for 30s.

QUININE—There have been no landings in London during September. The deliveries were 99,500 and the stock on September 30 was 1,231,424 ozs, against 1,995,360 ozs in 1915.

TARTARIC ACID—Is steady at 2s 9d pr lb spot and a trifle less to arrive.

Freeport Texas Company will increase its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Stockholders will have the right to subscribe at par in proportion of three-quarters of a share of new stock for one share of old stock. The proceeds will be used for the construction of sulphur plants, the purchase of a steamship, two barges and an ocean-going tug.

Drug and Chemical Markets

ENGLISH MORPHIA OFFERS WITHDRAWN

Persian Opium Continues Firm—Citrate Reduced Nine Pence a Pound—Bleaching Powder Under Government Control—Embargo on Quillaia Exports

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, October 24—The market is quiet. Persian opium continues firm at 30s. Morphia makers have withdrawn offers. Citric and tartaric acids are unchanged, but easier. Citrates have been reduced nine pence a pound. Spot supplies of gentian root are 85s. French gentian for forward delivery is quoted at 70s. Cloves are cheaper. Bleaching powder has been placed under Government control; probable price £24 a ton.

Exports of quillaia have been prohibited.

Quinine business is brisk, especially for export. The price quoted is 2s 5d. Ipecacuanha Matto Grosso is 9s; Cartagena, 7s. Sennas are a penny lower in auction. Otherwise sales slow.

MORPHINE MAKERS ANNOUNCE AN ADVANCE

Opium Also \$1 Higher—Japanese and Domestic Refined Camphor Continue Upward—Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil Firmer on Freight Rate Increase—Benzoic and Carbolic Acids Weaker

Manufacturers of morphine announced a rise of \$1, bringing quotations up to \$6.50 an ounce for sulphate in bulk. Importers of opium also announced an advance of \$1 a pound on all descriptions, which brings prices up to the basis of \$12.50 a pound for supplies of granular and powdered. A decided scarcity of supplies drove up prices on both domestic and Japanese camphor. Second hands raised values of bismuth subnitrate to \$2.85 a pound. Glycerin refined and crude scored important price gains under the rapid rise of raw materials and an active demand from exporters and makers of munitions. Holders of acetphenetidin raised prices to \$41 a pound, based on freer buying and small supplies. Some sellers are asking \$43 a pound. Prior to the outbreak of the European war the quotation was 85c a pound. Santonin is now held at \$35 a pound for supplies of crystals in barrels. Smaller importations of Haarlem oil forced up values 5c a gross. Newfoundland cod liver oil scored a gain of \$7 owing to an increase of fifty per cent in freight rates. Notable gains in quotations on botanicals covered aconite root, French marjoram leaves, ipecac and Colombo roots, these advances being attributed chiefly to a scarcity of spot stocks. Arnica flowers also closed higher on scant supplies. The only notable price changes in gums was a fair advance on thus, arabic and tragacanth, due to smaller stocks and firmer primary markets. Among the essential oils, oil of sandalwood advanced under a scarcity of stock and some holders asked a material rise in prices up \$9.50 a pound for East Indian oil. Sugar of milk was advanced 2c a pound in sympathy with the higher cost of the raw material, while Japan wax scored a gain of ½c a pound influenced by a higher market abroad.

There were few price declines. Larger importations and accumulations of supplies had a depressing effect on antipyrine, which resulted in a reduction of \$2 a pound by leading interests. Similar conditions governing kola nuts forced down values 1c a pound on West Indian supplies. Potassium iodide was reduced by makers 30c a pound, based on continued underselling by second hands. Benzoic and carbolic acids were reduced by second hands, owing to larger arrivals of the former from abroad and larger production here and a lack of demand for the latter. Oils of citronella and peppermint in bulk suffered price losses

owing to larger stocks at primary sources and recent increased importations.

Acetphenetidin—A decidedly firmer trend of the market, which was influenced by a renewal of an active demand and meager stocks, resulted in a notable rise in prices of about \$3.50 a pound. Some sellers booked orders at \$41, while other holders are asking up to \$43 a pound. The quoted price prior to the outbreak of the European war was 85c a pound.

Acid, Benzoic—Prices weakened under a continued keen selling competition among dealers and more liberal offerings. Fairly large lines of supplies which arrived here recently from Germany, led to drop in values to \$9.25 a pound and according to unconfirmed reports parcels have been offered as low as \$9 a pound.

Acid, Carbolic—Owing to a continued lack of a demand from buyers, the market so far as supplies held by second hands are concerned, closed weaker and lower. Offerings are more liberal at 60c@61c a pound, and in some quarters still lower values are looked for, owing to fairly large stocks available.

Aconite Root—A stronger tone pervades the market, owing to a scarcity of spot supplies and a steady inquiry from buyers, as well as stronger reports from primary sources. Holders are asking 5c higher to 70c@72c a pound.

Alcohol—A continued active demand, which is stripping the production of wood alcohol by domestic distillers, resulted in fair price advances. Leading Eastern distillers raised quotations 5c to 75c a gallon for carlots of refined 95 per cent. With prospects of a larger demand from buyers abroad, further gains in values are not improbable. Some holders demanded up to 80c a gallon for 95 per cent, at the close of the market, owing to the difficulty experienced by buyers to obtain spot lots for prompt delivery. Other grades of alcohol were advanced and are quoted on the basis of \$2.72@2.73 a gallon for 188 proof.

Antipyrine—Recent larger arrivals from abroad and a further increase in the production by domestic makers, influenced a downward trend of the spot market. Makers as well as leading distributors reduced quotations \$2 to \$19@20 a pound.

Arnica Flowers—Prices ruled firm and closed higher, based solely on meager spot stocks and limited offerings. Holders raised quotations 6c to 70c@71c a pound.

Bismuth Subnitrate—Second hands are firmer in their views on prices, which have been influenced by a renewal of an active demand from exporters. Offerings by second hands were raised to \$2.85 a pound for spot lines for prompt delivery.

Buckthorn Bark—A further increase in spot stocks and a continued disinclination by buyers to increase their purchases, resulted in a weak and lower level of values. Sellers lowered quotations 10c to 20c@22c a pound.

Camphor—A decided scarcity of supplies of refined Japanese and active inquiries from buyers, forced up values to higher levels for spot lots. Importers advanced quotations to 74½c@75c a pound for 2½-pound slabs. According to reports Japanese refiners are endeavoring to buy back from importers here, contracts which have been booked by them, covering 1917 deliveries, with prospects of making new contract sales at a premium over purchase figures. This influenced a stronger sentiment among domestic refiners, who advanced quotations to the basis of 74½c a pound for refined in barrels, showing a gain of 5c a pound over recent prices.

Caraway Seed—Further concentration of spot stocks and shipments being restricted from Holland, led an important rise in values. Holders are naming 2c higher to 34c@35c a pound. It is conceded in trade circles that prices may seek extremely high levels before the embargo on exports from Holland is lifted.

Codeine—Manufacturers announced a rise of \$1 to \$7.75 an ounce for supplies in bulk, while other salts were also advanced \$1 an ounce. The advance was attributed to the higher cost of the raw material.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices of Newfoundland oil advanced under smaller offerings on some brands. Offerings were raised about \$7 to \$82@85 a barrel. Norwegian oil closed firm at former figures, ranging from \$135@140 a barrel

as to brand. Cable advices Tuesday quoted as high as \$145 f.o.b. Aalesund, Norway, prompt shipment. The firmer sentiment among holders of Newfoundland oil was apparently due to an advance of about 50 per cent in freight rates.

Colombo Root—Owing to further inroads in the spot supply which had led to a scarcity of stock, a firmer and higher market has been established. Holders advanced prices 1c to 12c@12½c a pound.

Corn Syrup—Values scored an important gain, due to a marked rise in values of corn. Producers announced an advance of 30c to \$3.01 per 100 lbs. for 42 degrees. Larger inquiries and heavy withdrawals of supplies by consumers, also aided in the marked upward trend of prices.

Glycerin—An active demand for refined with large sales reported having been closed, particularly of dynamite grade to a leading munition plant, led to a fair rise in quotations. All leading refiners announced an advance to 52½c a pound for chemically pure supplies in drums and 53½c a pound for supplies in cans, while dynamite grade was raised to 50½c; saponification crude to 40c and soap lye crude to 36c a pound. One leading refinery is said to have sold its production until July 1, 1917. Several makers refused to entertain bids below 53c a pound for chemically pure.

Gum Arabic—Stronger advices from abroad and a marked shrinkage in supplies had a strengthening effect on market values. Holders raised quotations about 5c to 36c@38c for firsts; 29c@31c for seconds and to 17c@18c a pound for amber sorts. No changes in quotations of white and powdered were effected.

Gum Thus—Advices from the principal primary markets noting stronger and slightly higher values together with a scarcity of spot stocks here, served to force up values to a decidedly higher level. Holders advanced quotations to \$8.75@9 per 280 pounds.

Haarlem Oil—Smaller importations and light spot stocks influenced an upward movement of values. Most holders advanced quotations 5c to \$2.85@2.90 a gross for supplies for prompt delivery.

Ipecac Root—The price for Cartagena spot supplies has strengthened, owing to a better demand and smaller offerings, due to light stocks. Holders as a rule are naming an advance of 5c to \$1.80@1.85 a pound.

Kola Nuts—A fair accumulation of spot stocks and a slow demand, led to a weak and lower market for West Indian nuts. Sellers lowered prices 1c to 10c@11c a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—Stronger primary markets abroad and small supplies available, resulted in higher prices for spot lots of French leaves. Holders raised quotations 3c to 25c@28c a pound. German leaves eased off 3c a pound under some selling pressure and offerings are being made at 40c@41c a pound.

Morphine—Prices scored a material increase, influenced by higher values of the raw material. Manufacturers announced an advance of \$1 an ounce on sulphate and other minor salts, while diacetyl morphine was raised \$1.25 an ounce. This brings quotations to the level of \$6.50 an ounce for sulphate in bulk and diacetyl hydrochloride to \$7.50@7.60 an ounce.

Oil of Citronella—Recent fair arrivals from Ceylon and a slow demand together with larger offerings by holders, who shaded values, resulted in a lower level of values. Sellers are quoting 47c@49c a pound, as to package.

Oil of Peppermint—Reports of larger supplies at Western primary sources, led to conservative buying by leading concerns. Offerings are more liberal and in the absence of inquiries for round lots, prices eased off. Sellers reduced quotations to \$2.20@2.25 a pound for spot supplies in bulk.

Oil of Sandalwood—Stronger primary markets, and smaller offerings, due to meager spot stocks, forced up prices to a decidedly higher level for East Indian supplies. Holders advanced quotations to \$9.50 a pound but offerings of scattered lots are being made at 25c lower.

Opium—A steady curtailment of supplies and a better inquiry from buyers, resulted in a decided advance in quotations. Leading importers announced a rise in prices of

\$1 on all descriptions to the basis of \$11.50 for supplies of Turkish druggists and to \$12.50 a pound for powdered and granular.

Potassium Iodide—Manufacturers announced a reduction of 30c a pound on crystals or granular to \$3.50 for round lots and to \$3.45 a pound for 50-pound parcels, in one delivery. The cut in values was attributed to active selling competition among second hands.

Sage—Spot supplies of Austrian sage continue scarce and grinding grade has been advanced 5c to 60c a pound, while stemless is quoted wholly nominal, owing to a scarcity of stocks, the general quotation being about 65c a pound.

Santonin—A material decrease in the supply on the spot and a good inquiry, led to a higher market. Supplies of crystal in barrels are held at \$35.50 and powdered at \$36.50 a pound.

Saffron—Stronger advices from primary sources and smaller stocks, influenced a firmer sentiment among holders of spot lots of Valencia flowers. Sellers advanced prices 5c to \$10.95@11.20 a pound.

Sugar of Milk—Prices closed stronger having scored an advance of 2c a pound. The rise was attributed to scant spot stocks and a stronger market for the raw material. Sellers are quoting 25c@27c a pound.

Wax—The spot market closed stronger and higher under firmer advances for abroad for Japan wax, and a further material decrease in stocks here. Holders advanced quotations ½c to 14½c@15c a pound.

CHICAGO CONCERN MAKING HYDROQUINONE

CHICAGO, ILL.—October 23—The laboratories of the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, 4753 Ravenswood avenue, have been engaged for some time in the manufacture of hydroquinone by a new process which their chemists have developed since the beginning of the war in Europe. Prior to that time they were making hydroquinone by a combination method, but the cutting off of certain chemicals formerly obtained from Germany set them to thinking, with the result that an entirely new process has been adopted. The Abbott Alkaloidal Company has been very successful in the venture, but it is said by a representative of the company that one big trouble with American manufacturers is that too many concerns undertake to manufacture the same things without being sufficiently informed of the demands of the market, the consequence being that an oversupply is made and the bottom falls out of the market when it becomes overstocked.

SOAP MAKING MATERIALS DUTY FREE IN NICARAGUA

The Nicaraguan treaty with France provides that raw materials for soap making are to be exempt from import duty. Such imports from the United States are also entitled to free admission, provided a certificate of origin accompanies the shipment. A few weeks ago a shipment of 25 barrels of rosin arrived in Corinto from the United States without certificate of origin. The importer, being unable to take advantage of this tariff concession, refused to receive the merchandise, and handling and storage fees were charged to the exporter.

NEW LYDIA PINKHAM LABORATORIES

Owing to the large increase of business which has outgrown its Montreal plant, the Lydia Pinkham Vegetable Compound Company, of Lynn, Mass., announces the opening of a new laboratory at Cobourg in the Province of Ontario. The Pinkham company will continue to operate the Montreal laboratory, the Cobourg plant being added to help care for the Canadian business.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM, FAMOUS PILL MAKER, DEAD

LONDON, October 23—Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart., manufacturer of patent medicines, is dead. He was found lifeless in bed at his home at Hampstead.

Heavy Chemical Markets

POTASSIUM CHLORATE IS FREELY BOUGHT

Manufacturers Advance Price to 70 Cents Because of Higher Costs and Both Consumers and Speculators Are Active in Market

There was nothing particularly bullish about the chemical market in general, although one item, potassium chlorate, was singled out for special attention. This is the second time within a month that this article has been the object of a buying movement, while others as a rule are quietly seeking higher or lower levels in accordance with new cost of production and supply and demand. There is an element in the trade that would welcome a runaway market, but the more conservative dealers are counseling prudence and are content to see a gradual strengthening all along the line based on a healthy consuming demand, rather than on wild-cat buying. In this they have the support of the consuming element who seem to be exercising more caution than ever in their buying methods. Several attempts have been made to start something but the market has been too unresponsive to permit bringing the movement to a successful conclusion. The speculators, however, are lying in watchful attitude ready to strike a telling blow when the opportunity is favorable. Chemicals in scant spot supply are their favorite objectives, but legitimate users need not suffer from these attacks. If they will but refrain from participating, the manipulators will soon tire of the game of battledore and shuttlecock, and prices will seek more normal levels.

The increase in potassium chlorate was not without cause for manufacturers named 70c a pound as their contract price for next year, a price based on the higher cost of production. Much of the stocks that changed hands in the buying that developed was for consumption, but outsiders also took a hand and the prices were lifted 15c a pound in a day, and then in about the same length of time fell back 4c a pound, settling around 63c. With few exceptions all potassium salts under present conditions are due for a raise. Diminishing stocks of sal ammoniac registered an advance of about 2c a pound during the week. Verdigris, following the trend of all copper salts, was also advanced. Sodium cyanide, and cyanide mixture are in insufficient supply and a steady export demand is influencing higher prices, and 5c a pound was added during the week. Soda ash in second hands was in a weakened condition for a few days, but recovered and at the close seemed much stronger. Large amounts of caustic soda changed hands and values are holding, though second hand quotations are still below manufacturers' prices for spot, the latter having very little to offer. The same conditions as to prices prevail in bleach, but neither sellers' nor manufacturers' prices declined. Sodium bichromate was tending upward, but progress was slow and slight.

Acids—Conditions in the acids have undergone no material change. There is a difference in the quotations of some sellers, but the disparity is slight. Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, 93 per cent, was obtainable in some quarters at \$22 a ton and the 60 degree in proportion. Not all sellers met these quotations. In muriatic and nitric quotations varied $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. Quotations as usually given follow:

Muriatic, 18 degree, $1\frac{1}{8}$ c@ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; 20 degree, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $1\frac{3}{8}$ c; 22 degree, $2\frac{1}{8}$ c@ $2\frac{3}{8}$ c a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c@6c a pound; 38 degree, 6c@ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; 40 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c@7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for 60 degrees, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $1\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, \$23 a ton and 97 per cent, \$30 a ton.

Alum—The movement in alums was sporadic and some kinds presented an easier appearance. Aluminum sulphate was to be had at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for low grade and $3\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for high grade. Ammonium alum seems firm at 4c for the lump, $4\frac{1}{4}$ c for the ground and 45c for the powdered. Chrome alum in any quantity was offered at 25c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting potassium alum

at from $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c a pound according to the description but in seconds it is weaker by about $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Second hands were inclined to advance prices and $4\frac{1}{2}$ c and $4\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound were the low quotations for bleach in domestic containers and 6c a pound in export drums. Manufacturers were offering in small lots at 6c a pound, works, for the domestic and 7c@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c for the export. But very little could have been contracted for 1917 as manufacturers in most instances are sold up.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers are busy delivering on contract and have very little calcium chloride available for prompt shipment on new business. Their prices are usually \$30 a ton for solid and \$40 a ton for the granulated. With certain dealers about \$5 a ton less can be done.

Copper Sulphate—The demand for copper sulphate is said to be increasing and prices show upward tendencies. Large crystals, 98-99 per cent and 99.8 per cent, were at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound and small crystals at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound spot and futures. Small crystals 90-92 per cent and 92-95 per cent were held at 9c@ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound respectively.

Potash, Caustic—A little extra business in the 70-75 per cent is holding prices at 60c@65c a pound, while the 88-92 per cent is easy at 83c@85c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—From an apparently easy position of 52c@53c a pound to which potassium chlorate had dropped after the advance several weeks ago the price suddenly shot up to 66c@67c a pound over night. This was the result of active buying both on speculation and on legitimate demands following the quotation by manufacturers of 70c for next year's contracts. At the close prices had receded to 63c@64c a pound, but the general expectation is that the advance will be resumed.

Potassium Prussiate—Both the yellow and the red prussiate are stronger in sympathy with other potassium salts and the low inside prices are around 65c a pound for the former and \$1.90 and \$2 a pound for the latter.

Soda Ash—Quotations in second hands were reduced early in the week under review and offers were said to have been received at \$2.65@ $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. for the light soda ash, 58 per cent test. In the last few days prices have stiffened and November delivery was offered at \$2.90 and spot at \$2.95@ 3 per cwt. Manufacturers as a rule have no spot to offer nor any on contract for next year. For what spot might accrue they are asking $3\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per running pound.

Soda, Caustic—This article seems to be gaining in strength and while second hand quotations are below manufacturers' the trend in prices is upward. Nearby deliveries were quoted at \$3.75@ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. for 76 per cent, while a car or two here and there was offered at \$2.85@ $2\frac{9}{10}$ on spot. For 1917 manufacturers are said to be well sold up on contract and what little is available on shipment 4c@ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, works, is asked with sellers option as to 74 or 76 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—While 23c a pound could have been done in some quarters for sodium bichromate this article seems stronger than in the past few weeks. The situation as existing is deemed more or less artificial by some in the trade and when the interests have been served prices are expected to stiffen. Consumers are accepting their full deliveries on contract, and it may also be that the small resale lots offered from these accounts are keeping prices easy. Manufacturers in some instances were quoting $24\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound on spot and 24c for delivery on contracts.

Sodium Cyanide—Another advance was registered in sodium cyanide and also in the mixture, both now being held at 68c@70c a pound. Manufacturers cannot supply the demand and quite a bit is said to have been picked up at the mines at an advance over old prices that has tempted the miners. Most of this is being exported.

Sodium Nitrate—The production of nitrate of soda at all the Chilean oficinas during August, 1916, was 5,396,981 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds each. The exportation from all ports during the same period was 4,338,013 quintals. There was a slight increase (84,205 quintals) in production over the preceding month, but a considerable decline (1,336,075 quintals) in exports.

This falling off in exportations may be attributed to heavy storms that destroyed vessels and delayed loading operations.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

A HEALTHY TONE IN THE DYE MARKETS

Demand is Better and Prices Steadier on Both Vegetable and Aniline Colors—Color Makers Getting in Better Position to Supply Varieties

Vegetable dyeing materials are gaining momentum as the season advances and ever increasing quantities are entering directly into consuming channels. Prices have not been so prone to fluctuate as during the dull season and very few changes were recorded in the past week. The general tone of the market is firm. Prices in producing sections in all parts of the globe are firmer on nearly all products which with gradually increasing freight rates is tending toward higher local prices. There is still an item or two, as for instance myrobalans, that can be obtained at prices under present import cost, but the amounts are relatively small. A downward change or two was recorded in logwood products by some sellers, though it could hardly be termed a decline, rather a necessity to meet the prices that have obtained in other quarters for some time. As these prices now stand they are nearer the cost of production, guided somewhat by the force of demand, than has been the case since the sensational rise of last fall, and therefore may be said to be in a really healthy condition. Export demand for logwood is said to be very good, though it is claimed there is some opposition from French makers, who are underselling American manufacturers in the English markets.

In coal-tar dyestuffs things are developing nicely and domestic manufacturers are more and more undertaking the manufacture of those articles that require skill and experience in their production. Commercial production is fast replacing laboratory production and there is a tendency on the part of makers to reduce prices as the difficulties of manufacture are being overcome and as the percentage of yield increases with practice. The increase in the yield is also partly responsible for spot offerings that appear from time to time, but these are quickly absorbed on new contracts or by the delivery of larger quantities on existing contracts. For this reason dealers are more often in a position to deliver on spot than are manufacturers.

Albumen—With stocks of albumen being consumed with regularity the market is strengthening and the low quotations of 72c a pound have been withdrawn in favor of 74c@76c, and even up to 78c a pound is asked for imported hen albumen. For shipment 72c a pound is generally quoted. Imported albumen is held at 36c@40c a pound and the domestic from 28c to 34c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—No advances have been made in aniline oil recently and it is possible that the prices now quoted will continue for some time. It is pointed out that some of the large manufacturers are in a position to supply the oil at the prevailing prices without loss, which is impossible for the smaller producers on account of their inability to secure the crudes at advantageous prices. Even after the elimination of the "little fellows" it is likely that prices will not be so attractive as to again invite competition. The price of 25c a pound as quoted last week for large quantities was repeated and smaller lots ranged up to 30c a pound. The quotations on the salts were also unchanged at 35c@36c a pound in quantity and up to 40c in lesser quantities.

Cudbear—Sales of cudbear were again reported during the week but at the high price of 35c a pound instead of the low price of 30c as was the case the week before. Both quotations, however, were given for the range on English cudbear.

Cutch—Sufficient quantities are being consumed to hold prices firm and last week's quotations were again in use. Prices for bales were 8½c@9½c a pound and for boxes 11c@12½c a pound. Borneo and Catechu extracts were quoted as high as 14c@15c a pound, while certain grades of mangrove were as low as 7c a pound.

Divi-Divi—Importers who advanced prices a week ago are strong in their views for \$56@57 a ton for spot divi-divi, and \$52 for shipment, but there are dealers who claim

that sales are made at several dollars a ton under these prices. The market, however, appears firm and it is quite likely that the top figures have been obtained.

Gambier—The market on gambier held its own during the week and prices were again quoted at 9½c@10½c a pound for spot common, and 8½c for shipment. Cubes are relatively scarce and No. 1 commands around 20c@21c and No. 2 18c a pound. The consuming demand for gambier continues good.

Indigo—The high prices for indigos, apparently, have put a check on buying for the time being, but prices are fairly well maintained. The exact amount of the damage done by the floods has not as yet been ascertained. The first gathering of the crop had been accomplished before the floods, and what damage was done fell on the second gathering. The acreage in indigo is estimated at about twice that of the year before, but it is doubtful whether the crop will be any greater. London holding of East India on October 1st amounted to 3,872 chests, against 1,958 chests a year ago. On the other hand local stocks of all grades are said to be very low. Prices range from \$1.05 a pound for Madras to \$4 a pound for Bengal.

Logwood—Prices of the recognized grades of logwood are more or less steady. Good grades of Hayti and Jamaica wood are around \$30, \$35 and \$40 a ton and Campeche from \$15 to \$20 a ton higher according to seller. Quotations on logwood products did not vary greatly from those last given. The solid extract is quoted at 36c@40c a pound with sales now and then at a cent or two less. The range on the 51 degree liquid is from 21c to 25c a pound for spot and 17c@19c a pound on contract. Quotations from sellers of hematine crystals are lessening the width of the range and top prices are now 42c a pound in quantity while the low range is about 38c a pound. For hematine paste 26c@27c a pound is the usual quantity quotation.

Sumac—Prices on sumac are steady on a good demand and high primary prices. Sicily sumac is held at \$78 a ton spot and \$72 a ton on shipment, and the domestic at \$43@45 a ton. The extract ranges from 7c to 13½c a pound, the latter being for the colorless extract from the imported sumac.

Turmeric—There has been practically no change in the turmeric situation in the last few weeks. The primary market prices are firm and domestic quotations are also holding. For spot Aleppy, 9½c@10c a pound is asked; for Madras, 8½c@8¾c and for China, 6½c@6¾c a pound.

Dinitrophenol—Manufacturers are asking 80c a pound for dinitrophenol on contract and 90c a pound for spot stocks when available.

Naphthylamine—Spot stocks of alphanaphthylamine have been pretty well absorbed at \$1.25 a pound and an advance has been predicted for the near future.

Nitrotoluol—This article is now being manufactured commercially at 65c a pound on contract. Spot is now and then offered at an advance of 10c a pound over the contract price.

Toluidine—Certain manufacturers of the toluidines have done better than expected in the manufacture of these preparations and accordingly have announced a more attractive price for the trade. On contract toluidine is offered at \$1.20 a pound and \$1.40 a pound on spot. Orthotoluidine is quoted at 25c a pound higher, being \$1.45 a pound on contract and \$1.65 a pound on spot, while the paratoluidine is quoted at \$1.70 on contract and \$1.90 on spot.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

Protests filed by the Badische Company and Thomas Nevin, regarding the classification to be given certain coal-tar colors, were overruled by the Board of U. S. General Appraisers. The merchandise was returned at 30 per cent under the specific provision for coal-tar colors, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. Judge Brown, in his decision, coincided in by the other members of the board, held that a decision made some time ago in the case of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company was controlling. As that decision was adverse to the importing firm concerned, the Collector was affirmed in the present cases.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.....lb.	.54	—	.58
Acetone .....	.22 1/4	—	.23
Acetophenetidin	41.00	—	43.00
Aconitine, 1/2 oz. ....ea.	—	—	1.60
Agar Agar .....	.40	—	.55
Alcohol 188 proof	2.72	—	2.73
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	2.74	—	2.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. ....gal.	2.74	—	2.76
Wood, ref., 95 p.c. ....gal.	.75	—	.77
97 p.c. ....gal.	.85	—	.87
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.54	—	.55
188 proof .....	.55	—	.57
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Almonds, bitter .....	.28	—	.30
Sweet .....	.25	—	.30
Meal .....	.28	—	.30
Alolin .....	.80	—	.85
Aluminum Acetate .....	.95	—	1.00
Metallic	1.62	—	1.65
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	.27	—	.32
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	15.00
Grey	22.00	—	22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.63	—	.88
Benzoate	5.20	—	5.70
Bichromate, C.P. ....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Bromide, bulk	1.00	—	1.01
Carb. Dom. ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Resub., Cubes .....	.28	—	.32
Fluoride .....	.47	—	.52
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.85
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.15	—	4.30
Molybdate	—	—	5.50
Nitrate, C.P. ....lb.	.19	—	.19 1/4
Nitrate, Cryst .....	.28	—	.30
Gran. ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Oxalate .....	.85	—	.95
Persulphate .....	.90	—	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.53	—	.60
Salicylate	3.25	—	3.50
Amyl Acetate	4.65	—	4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) ....lb.	.15	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.15	—	.16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	—	—	.49
Free sulphur .....	.48	—	.49
Crimson .....	.72	—	.76
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	—	20.00
Areca Nuts .....	.08	—	.09 1/4
Powdered .....	.12	—	.15
Argols .....	.16	—	.18
Arsenic, red .....	.65	—	.69
White .....	.05 1/4	—	.06
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	55.00	—	56.00
Sulphate	50.00	—	52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.22	—	.23
Barium Carb. prec. ....lb.	.15	—	.25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....lb.	—	—	.20
Chlorate	—	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	1.70	—	1.80
St. Thomas	2.85	—	3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.	—	—	.22
Wood bbls. ....gal.	—	—	.25
Benzol, pure white .....	.40	—	.65
90 per cent .....	.65	—	.70
Benzonaphthol	2.65	—	2.85
Berberine Sulphate	1.80	—	1.90
Beta Naphthol	1.00	—	1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	—	3.50
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	3.75
Subcarbonate	3.40	—	3.45
Subgallate	2.80	—	2.95
Subnitrate	2.85	—	3.10
Subiodide	—	—	3.25
Tannate	—	—	3.50
Valerate	—	—	5.50
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	—	—	—
Borax, in bbls. ....lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste ....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.06
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07	—	.09
Bromine, bulk, technical	—	—	1.40
U. S. P. ....lb.	—	—	1.50
Burgundy Pitch .....	.04 1/4	—	.05
Imported .....	.24 1/4	—	.25
Cadmium Bromide	—	—	4.25
Iodide	—	—	5.25
Metal sticks	—	—	1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ....lb.	12.00	—	12.25
Bromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate	7.25	—	7.75
Phosphate	17.50	—	17.55
Sulphate	18.80	—	18.85
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.70	—	1.75
Hypophosphite .....	.76	—	.78
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphocarbonate	1.42	—	1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	.74 1/4
Square of 4 ounces	—	—	.75 1/4
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	—	.77
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	—	.77 1/4
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—	.75
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs lb.	.74 1/4	—	.75
Monobromated	2.80	—	2.85
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.95	—	1.00
Powdered	1.15	—	1.20
Russian	4.20	—	4.25
Powdered	4.75	—	5.00
Carbon Dioxide .....	.06	—	.07
Disulphide, technical .....	.07	—	.08
Castoreum	—	—	—
Cerium Oxalate .....	.59	—	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English. ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Chloral Hydrate	1.28 1/4	—	1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd. ....lb.	.04	—	.05
Wood, pow'd. ....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.05
Chlorine liquid .....	.15	—	.25
Chloroform .....	.50	—	.59
Chrysarobin	6.25	—	6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	.87	—	.95
Salicylate	Nominal	—	—
Sulphate	—	—	.35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals oz.	—	—	.20
Salicylate	Nominal	—	—
Sulphate	—	—	.12
Cinnabar	—	—	—
Civet	2.00	—	2.25
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison). ....lb.	.42	—	.46
Oleate .....	.82	—	.95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk. oz.	4.25	—	4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.) ....lb.	—	—	1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.39	—	.40
Cases, fingers .....	.42	—	.44
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	9.40	—	9.60
Ounces	9.35	—	9.40
Eighths	9.55	—	9.60
Phosphate	7.50	—	7.70
Sulphate	7.75	—	7.95
Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb.	.31	—	.32
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.	.37	—	.42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ....lb.	.20	—	.21
Powdered .....	.24	—	.28
Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb.	.60	—	.64
Spanish Apples	—	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....lb.	.55	—	.60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	—	—	1.50
Cotton Soluble .....	.79	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	9.75	—	10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....lb.	—	—	.40
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.40 1/4
Creosote, Beechwood	3.00	—	3.50
Creosote carbonate	—	—	—
Cresol, U. S. P. ....gal.	1.35	—	1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste. ....lb.	.26	—	.27
Jewelers large .....	.65	—	.69
Small .....	.51	—	.52
French .....	.26	—	.27
Dextrin, imported, Potato ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Domestic Potato .....	.08	—	.09 1/4
Corn, bgs. ....lb.	3.65	—	3.70
Dover's Powder	2.55	—	2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass. ....lb.	.22	—	.23
Reeds .....	.75	—	.80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	—	3.75
Tabss., 5 gr. ....lb.	—	—	1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian .....	.70	—	.71
Spanish .....	.73	—	.75
Ether, U.S.P., 1900 .....	.15	—	.20
U.S.P. 1880 .....	.22	—	.27
Washed .....	.18	—	.26
Eucalyptol .....	.90	—	1.05
Formaldehyde .....	.10	—	.11
Fuller's Earth, powd. ....100 lbs.	.80	—	1.05
Gelatin, silver	—	—	—
Gold	—	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....	.52 1/4	—	.53
Drums and bbls. added	—	—	—
C. P. in cans .....	.53 1/4	—	.54
Dynamite, drum included lb.	.50	—	.52
Saponification, Loose .....	.40	—	.40 1/4
Soap, Lye, Loose .....	.36	—	.37
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	3.40	—	3.60
Goa Powder	1.90	—	2.00
Grains of Paradise	—	—	—
Guaiaacoli, liquid	15.00	—	15.90
Carbonate	—	—	—
Salicylate	1.55	—	1.80
Guarana	1.20	—	1.25
Gun Cotton .....	.18	—	.20
Haarlem Oil	2.85	—	3.00
Hexamethylenamine .....	.65	—	.70
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime. ....lb.	.25	—	.27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Hydrogen Peroxide	6.50	—	18.00
Hydroquinone	3.50	—	3.90
Ichthyol	12.00	—	18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	4.20	—	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	—	—	5.00
Crystals	—	—	5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	1.55	—	1.70
Perchloride .....	.17	—	.22
Sub-sulphate .....	.18	—	.22
Isinglass, American .....	.75	—	.80
Russian	5.25	—	5.45
Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kaolin .....	.02	—	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indian ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....	.95	—	1.15
Anhydrous, cans	1.40	—	1.50
Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Chloride .....	.55	—	.60
Iodide	3.75	—	4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.21	—	.21 1/4
Stick, bbls. Corigliano .....	.30	—	.50
Lithium Benzoate	8.00	—	8.25
Carbonate	1.02	—	1.05
Salicylate	4.00	—	4.50
London Purple	—	—	—
Lupulin, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.25	—	2.90
Regular	1.35	—	1.40
Lycopodium	1.45	—	1.50
Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....lb.	.21	—	.23
Glycerophosphate	4.45	—	4.50
Hypophosphite	1.60	—	1.72
Peroxide .....	.70	—	.80
Salicylate	—	—	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts	—	—	—
Domestic, in bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.87	—	2.00
Manganese Glycophos. ....lb.	—	—	4.50
Peroxide .....	.70	—	.75
Sulphate .....	.45	—	.50
Hypophosphite	1.60	—	1.72
Manna, large flake	1.30	—	1.35
Small flake .....	.93	—	1.00
Sorts .....	.38	—	.42
Menthol, Japanese	3.35	—	3.50
Recryst	5.10	—	5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	80.00	—	81.00
Bisulphate	—	—	1.18
Iodide, green	—	—	4.10
Red	—	—	4.10
Yellow	—	—	4.20
Blue Mass	—	—	.58
Powdered	—	—	.60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.61
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.83
Calomel, American	—	—	1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	—	—	1.28
Powder	—	—	1.23
Red Precipitate	—	—	1.49
Powder	—	—	1.59
White Precipitate	—	—	1.59
Powder	—	—	1.64
Methylene Blue	14.00	—	15.00
Milk, powdered .....	.12	—	.13

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	6.50	— 6.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	— 6.60
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes, oz.	oz.	6.75	— 6.80
3/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes, oz.	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Diacyl hydrochloride	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tongain	lb.	13.05	— 12.10
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	— 12.10
Tonquin	lb.	16.00	— 19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	— 11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	— .10
Balls	lb.	.09	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate ..	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— 10 1/2
Opium, cases	lb.	—	— 11.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— 11.55
Granular	lb.	—	— 12.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 12.50
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. lb.	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Cream	lb.	.05 1/2	— .05 1/2
Lily white	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Snow white	lb.	.11 1/2	— .11 1/2
Phenolphthalein	lb.	21.00	— 21.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— .85
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Salt-peter)	lb.	.30 1/2	— .31
Permanganate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— 13 1/2
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— 50 1/2
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .51
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .52
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
Second hands	oz.	.47	— .50
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— .50
German	oz.	—	— .50
Java	oz.	.47	— .50
Resorcin crystals	lb.	28.00	— 29.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— 34 1/2
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. lb.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. ..	lb.	.02 1/2	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	— 21.25
Safron	lb.	—	— .10
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.30	— 10.20
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Second hands	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.50	— 41.50
Powdered	lb.	38.50	— 42.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.43	— .45
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.56	— .60
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..	lb.	15 1/2	— 16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11 1/2	— 12 1/2
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— 10 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.11	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— 10 1/2

Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Caedylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystalline ..	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Spermaceti	lb.	.23 1/2	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk. oz.	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz.	—	— 2.65
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	— 14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	.75	— 1.05
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	lb.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Iodide	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29 1/2	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12 1/2	— .14
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.90
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Artificial	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.	—	—	—
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12 1/2	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .87
Powder	lb.	—	— .97 1/2
Cresylic, 95% per cent. gal.	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— .40
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydrochloric, sp. g. 1.150 ..	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17 1/2	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.58	— .60
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Pyrochloric, resublimed	lb.	.30	— .33
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Pyrolyneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	— .65
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Trichloroacetic	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— 6.40
Artificial	lb.	5.60	— 6.40
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— .10
Rectified	lb.	—	— .10
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.55	— 5.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.55	— .65
Capajut, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	lb.	.75	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Capiscum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Cassia, 75% p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90	— .95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	— .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy lb.	lb.	20.00	— 21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums lb.	lb.	.47	— .49
Java	lb.	.85	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28	— 1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.80	— 10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.05	— 4.15
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.64 1/2	— .71
California	lb.	—	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.80	— 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	.64 1/2	— .70
Hemlock	lb.	.52	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.70	— 8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	8.55	— 8.60
Wood,	lb.	1.35	— 1.65
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Malefern	lb.	—	— 20.75
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	— 19.75
Artificial	lb.	40.00	— 58.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	50.00	— 65.00
Petale	lb.	20.00	— 30.00
Artificial	lb.	1.05	— 1.07
Nutmeg	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.65	— 3.05

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03 1/2	— .03 1/2
56 deg.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Glacial, 99 p.c. carbonyl ..	lb.	.25	— .26
70 degree	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
80 degree	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— 9.25
ex Toluol	lb.	9.25	— 9.75
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11 1/4	— .12 1/4
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11 1/4	— .14 1/4
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent. lb.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst., U.S.P. drs. lb.	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.63	— .65
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.57 1/2	— .59
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sulphur crude, f. o. b.	—	—
Baltimore	ton	—30.50
Sulphuric Acid	lb.	—
60 deg.	lb.	—0.04 — .01
66 deg. carboys. per 100 lbs.	1.25	—1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.	lb.	—0.14 — .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	—3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72 — .76
Blood	lb.	.32 — .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	— .05
Anatto, fine	lb.	.32 — .35
Seed	lb.	.14 — .17
Camwood	lb.	.17 — .20
Carmin, No. 40	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65 — .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	—
Concentrated	lb.	.40 — .45
English	lb.	.30 — .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08 1/4 — .09 1/4
Boxes	lb.	.11 — .12 1/4
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00 — 57.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15 — 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00 — 20.00
Young, root	ton	—
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09 1/4 — .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Oudes	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75 — 3.25
Madras	lb.	1.05 — 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00 — 30.00
Roots	ton	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22 — .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00 — 54.00
Nyctalla, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57 — .60
Chinese	lb.	.20 — .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—
Quercitron	ton	28.00 — 32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Sumac	ton	72.00 — 78.00
Turnerie, Madras	lb.	.11 — .13 1/4
Alleppey	lb.	.10 — .11
Puna	lb.	—
China	lb.	.09 — .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10 1/4 — .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24 — .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04 — .05
Hyperic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.03 — .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.30 — .35
Concentrated	lb.	.40 — .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35 — .45
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12 — .14
Borneo	lb.	.12 — .14
Mangrove	lb.	.07 — .08
Fustic	lb.	.16 — .20
Gall	lb.	.18 — .20
Hematin, Crystals	lb.	.42 — .45
Extract, Contract	lb.	.26 — .30
Spot	lb.	.04 1/4 — .05
Indigo	lb.	.30 — .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.38 — .40
51 degrees contract	lb.	.17 — .19
Spot	lb.	.21 — .25
Oak	lb.	—
Orange-Orange	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	— .30
Paste	lb.	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50 — .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 1/4 — .11 1/4
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 1/4 — .07
Unclassified	lb.	.06 — .06 1/4
Quercitron	lb.	.09 — .10
Sumac	lb.	.07 — .13 1/4

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	8.00 — 12.00
Acid Black	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—
Acid Naphthionic	lb.	—
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—

Acid Orange	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00 — 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50 — 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00 — 10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25 — .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35 — .40
Aniline for red	lb.	— 1.05
Anthracene (80-85 p.c. imp'ty)	lb.	.10 — .12
Antraquinone	lb.	—
Aurine	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Basic Green	lb.	— 11.00
Benzaldehyde	gal.	.60 — .70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63 — .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60 — .65
Benzidine	lb.	.225 — .25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90 — 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	— 2.00
Carmin, No. 40	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Cumidine	lb.	— 15.00
Diamidophenol	lb.	—
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35 — .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80 — 1.05
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	— .40
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	— .44
Introphanol	lb.	.80 — .90
m-Dinitrotoluene	lb.	—
Diphenylamine	lb.	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—
Eosine	lb.	10.50 — 12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00 — 20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50 — 14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50 — 10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07 — .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
b-Naphthol	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	— 1.25
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50 — 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.35 — 1.75
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.27 — .30
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50 — .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— 1.00
Binitronaphthalene	lb.	— .42
a-Nitronaphthalene	lb.	— .42
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65 — .75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—
Resorcinol	lb.	20.00 — 28.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
o-Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45 — 1.65
p-Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70 — 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00 — 3.50
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25 — 2.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	— 3.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50 — 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00 — 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	— .50
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00 — 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	—
Xylidine	lb.	.75 — .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.74 — .75
Domestic, prime	gal.	.72 — .73
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbi.	82.00 — 90.00
Norwegian	bbi.	135.00 — 140.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07 — .07 1/4
English	lb.	.07 — .07 1/4
German	lb.	—
Neutral	lb.	—
Herring	gal.	—

Horse	lb.	.10 1/4 — .10 1/4
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.09 — 1.10
Off Prime	gal.	.96 — .97
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.87 — .88
No. 1	gal.	.83 — .84
No. 2	gal.	.77 — .78
Menhaden, North. crude	gal.	—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.51 — .52
Brown, strained	gal.	.59 — .60
Light, strained	gal.	.61 — .62
Yellow, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.63 — .64
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.65 — .66
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.07 — 1.08
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.01 — 1.02
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.97 — .98
Prime	gal.	.91 — .92
Dark	gal.	.79 — .80
Oleo Oil	gal.	.11 1/4 — .12 1/4
Porpoise, body	gal.	—
Jaw	gal.	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08 1/4 — .09
Saponified	lb.	.09 — .09 1/4
Seal, white	gal.	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.07 1/4 — .07 1/4
Sperm bleached, winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79 — .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77 — .78
Natural winter, 38 deg.		
cold test	gal.	.75 — .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12 1/4 — .13
Double pressed	lb.	.13 1/4 — .14
Triple pressed	lb.	.14 1/4 — .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89 — .90
Prime	gal.	.87 — .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.65 — .66
Bleached	gal.	.67 — .68
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.69 — .70

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80 — .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 — .14 1/4
Cases	lb.	.14 1/4 — .15
No. 3	lb.	.13 1/4 — .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Cocanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13 1/4 — .13 1/4
Cochin	lb.	.14 1/4 — .14 1/4
Copa	lb.	.12 1/4 — .13 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	11.76 — 11.80
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.11 1/4 — .12 1/4
Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	—
Summer, white	lb.	—
Winter Yellow	lb.	—
Croton	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— .87
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .88
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .89
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots		
gal.		— .90
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05 — 1.06
Foots	lb.	.09 1/4 — .10 1/4
U. S. P.	gal.	1.80 — 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.11 1/4 — .11 1/4
Commercial	lb.	.10 1/4 — .10 1/4
Prime, red	lb.	.11 — .11 1/4
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13 — .13 1/4
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13 — .13 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.90 — .97
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10 — 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95 — 1.05
Poppy	gal.	—
Rapeseed, red, French, in		
bbls.	gal.	—
Blown	gal.	1.00 — 1.02
Refined	gal.	.95 — .96
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30 — .31
Second	gal.	.40 — .41
Third	lb.	.51 — .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—
Imported	gal.	1.05 — 1.10
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—
Manchurian	lb.	.10 1/4 — .10 1/4
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40 — .45
Commercial	gal.	.30 — .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,		
25@30 cold test	gal.	.13 1/4 — .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 — .15
Summer	gal.	.13 — .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 — .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 — .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26 1/4 — .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,		
33@34 gravity	gal.	.21 1/4 — .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29 1/4 — .30
90@95 sp. gr.	gal.	.18 1/4 — .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 — .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 — .35
No. 200	gal.	.24 — .25
No. 100	gal.	.23 1/4 — .24
No. 110	gal.	.23 — .23 1/4

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Miscellaneous			Cinnamon, Ceylon			Mineral		
NAVAL STORES			Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26 — .26 1/2	Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75
Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	.46 1/2 —	.47	Penang	lb.	.32 — .33	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS		
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....	.36 1/2 —	.37	Zanzibar	lb.	.17 1/4 — .17 1/2	Centrifugals—		
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. ....	.38 1/2 —	.39	Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 — .21	Prime	gal.	.38 — .40
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl. 3.50 —	3.75	Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 — .17	Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 7.30 —	7.75	African	lb.	.08 1/2 — .08 3/4	Blackstrap	gal.	.17 1/2 — .20
Rosin, com. to g'd. 280-lb. bbl.	6.45 —	6.50	Cochin	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10	Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 — .22
SHELLAC			Japan	lb.	.07 — .07 1/4	Medium	lb.	.24 — .26
D. C.	lb. .37 1/2 —	.38	Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 — .57 1/2	Fancy	lb.	.38 — .42
Diamond "T"	lb. .36 —	.37	Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 — .53 1/2	Honey—		
V. S. O.	lb. .37 1/2 —	.38	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18 — .18 1/4	Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 — .15
Fine orange	lb. .33 —	.34	Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16 1/2 — .19	Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 — .13
Second orange	lb. .31 —	.32	Hungarian	lb.	.26 — .27	Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07
T. N.	lb. .31 —	.31 1/2	Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 — .17 1/4	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— .30 1/2
A. C. Garnet	lb. .28 —	.29	White	lb. .21 —	.21 1/2	COCOA		
Button	lb. .34 —	.36	Pimento	lb. .05 1/4 —	.06 1/4	Caracas	lb.	.15 — .16
Regular, bleached	lb. .32 —	.33	OIL CAKE AND MEAL			Bahia	lb.	.12 — .13
Bone, Dry	lb. .38 —	.40	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	36.50 —	37.00	Cuban	lb.	.13 — .14
SPICES			f.o.b. New Orleans	—	27.75	Trinidad	lb.	.14 1/2 — .15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. .19 —	.20	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	35.00	Hayti	lb.	.11 1/2 — .12
Canton, rolls	lb. .11 1/2 —	.11 3/4	Montgomery	—	36.00	Maracaibo	lb.	.18 — .19
Saigon, rolls	lb. .36 —	.37	New Orleans	ton 33.00 —	34.00	REFINED SUGAR		
Capsicum, Japan	lb. .14 —	.15	Corn Cake	short ton —	28.50	(Prices in Barrels)		
Bombay	lb. .10 1/4 —	.10 1/2	Meal	short ton —	30.60	Ar. Fed-War		
Cassia Buds	lb. .14 —	.14 1/2	Linseed cake, dom. ..	short ton —	40.00	Powdered	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner	
Chillies, Japan	lb. .20 —	.20 1/2	Linseed Meal,	short ton —	41.00	XXXX	7.60 7.60 7.60 7.70 7.65	
Mombassa	lb. .30 —	.30 1/4	SALT PRODUCTS			Confectioners' A	7.40 7.40 7.40 — 7.40	
			Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls. —	2.23	Fine gran.	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.60 7.50	
			Turk's Island—	200 lb. sacks —	1.39			
			Coarse	140-lb. bags —	1.08			

NEW CORPORATIONS

Moore Drug Company, Cleveland, Tenn.; capital, \$2,000; to engage in the retail drug business; J. C. Moore, L. W. Moore, A. E. Felknor, E. C. Shetterly.

Eli Marks Dye Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$100,000; dyes, dye products; D. Graef, M. and E. Marks, 484 Broadway.

Norton Pharmacy, Inc., Norton, Va.; capital, maximum \$15,000, minimum \$7,000; R. P. Carr, F. C. Lowry.

The Special Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O.; capital, \$25,000; Morgan Van Matre, Charles Runge, Gerard Huelesmann, Lewis Vanden, Jennie Kpywener.

Nix Chemical Company, Elkhart, Ind.; capital, \$100,000; Joseph C. Shively, Joseph J. Cochran, Frank A. Sage, Frederick A. Reed.

Fairview Pharmacal Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$30,000; to operate retail and wholesale drug stores; Artemas Smith, Charles W. Martin, M. E. Dato.

Antholine Chemical Company, Portland, Me.; capital, \$1,250,000; to manufacture drug supplies; Harold S. Richards, Benj. G. Ward.

Chamberlain Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, \$100,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals; E. B. Murtagh, E. D. Guilfoyle, J. J. Gallagher, 14 Wall Street.

Commonwealth Chemical Corporation, 1500 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.; capital, \$200,000; W. E. Burns, C. Schastzer, F. N. Stockelbach, Queens County, N. Y.; W. Walsh, Cook County, Ill.

Baumann Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$15,000; dyes, dyestuffs, chemicals; J. S. Mulroney, G. A. Raftery, E. F. McGee, 115 Broadway.

American Drug Company, Clarksville, Tenn.; capital, \$250,000; to buy, sell and manufacture drugs, toilet articles and a general line of retail drug supplies; J. E. Justice, Sterling Fort, F. N. Smith, R. S. Rudolph, H. D. Pettus, W. W. Barksdale.

Kenyon Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, \$3,000, debt limit, \$2,000; to manufacture certain chemical products; H. V. Nordeman, C. B. Nordeman, Thomas B. Morton.

The Petro-Manta Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, \$25,000, debt limit equal to one-half of the outstanding stock; B. C. Neat, Charles W. Inman, H. C. Inman, B. C. Neat, Jr.

The Chatham Medicine Company, Chatham, Va.; capital, \$5,000; W. S. Davis, H. D. Sheperd, and others.

The King Specialty Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., capital, \$25,000; to specialize in the manufacture of hair preparations and toilet articles; Leon King, Fred W. Fritts, Rachael W. King and others.

Puritan Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$15,000, all paid up; to manufacture and deal in pharmaceutical compounds, drugs, chemicals, etc.; W. T. Miles, C. C. Miles, J. C. Ayars.

Hudson Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$20,000, all paid up; to carry on a general drug business; H. L. Hudson, H. W. Eddy, E. H. Englemann.

Cable's Drug Store, Fort Worth, Texas; capital, \$20,000; F. L. Cable, J. D. Holt, C. C. Cable.

The Cox-Forrest Drug Company, Mexia, Texas; capital, \$6,000; E. S. Cox, S. N. Forrest, C. Mayne.

The Flash Chemical Company, Greenville, S. C.; capital, \$1,000; to manufacture a patent medicine; A. M. Rickman, N. O. Westervelt, E. G. Fowler.

Lee and Herrick, Inc., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; capital, \$20,000; drugs, medicines; E. T. Lee, D. L. and W. W. Herrick.

H. D. Huggan Drug Company, Boston, Mass.; capital, \$100,000; 2,000 shares \$50 each; Henry D. Huggan, 128 Mass Ave., president and treasurer; C. A. Vail, H. M. Huggan.

Kirch Peroxide of Hydrogen Company, San Francisco; capital, \$5,000; to deal in chemicals, pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations; L. T. Kirch, F. F. Thomas, W. W. Ferrier, Jr.

Berkow Chemical Company, Inc., Newark, N. J.; capital, \$2,000; to manufacture chemicals, paints, and refined ores; Benjamin Berkow, Trenton; Hiram Williams, Bernard Segal, Gustav Morris, New York.

NEW YORK SELLS ALLIES \$205,000 WORTH OF ANTITOXIN

Dr. Haven S. Emerson, Commissioner of Health of New York City, told a committee of the Board of Estimate last week that the New York Health Department had sold \$205,000 worth of anti-toxin during the war to the Allied Governments of Europe. None has been sold to the Central Powers, Dr. Emerson explained, because those countries had no means of getting the supplies to Europe. Commissioner Emerson said the law permits the Department to sell its surplus stock of anti-toxin, which is manufactured in the laboratories conducted by the Department. The money derived from the sale of the surplus is used to make more anti-toxin or to fight infectious or contagious diseases.

PERSONALS

JAMES W. MORRISON, president of the Fuller-Morrison Company of Chicago and recently elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was a visitor in the New York drug trade last week.

IRVING W. EASTON, until recently in control of the Crown perfumery products, with Lehn & Fink, has now opened an office at 120 W. 32d street, New York, where he will represent several manufacturers.

B. M. COVAULT, manager of the New York office of the Monsanto Chemical Works, will leave this week for the home office and factory in St. Louis, where he will remain several weeks.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Palmit (Technical).....lb.	.65	—	.70	Potash, gran. pure.....lb.	.15	—	.18
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Phosphomolybda.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.13	—	.16
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Seconds.....lb.	.45	—	.50	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sorts, sifted, white.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.45	—	.47	Chloride, crys.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	2.00	Glacial sticks.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Hydroxide, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	—	.50
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	—	1.00	Phthalic.....oz.	—	—	.60	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.19	—	.23
Acetanilid.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Picric.....lb.	3.00	—	4.00	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	—	—	.80
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Pyrogallie, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans.....lb.	3.85	—	4.10	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	2.40
Technical.....lb.	.25	—	.30	1 oz. v.....oz.	.33	—	.38	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	—	.12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Acetonsulphate-Bayer.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Crude.....gal.	.30	—	.40	Purified.....lb.	.29	—	.32
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths.....	—	—	—	Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Alumol.....lb.	—	—	5.50
In 2 ounce boxes.....	—	—	—	Bulk.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Alypin.....oz.	—	—	2.00
In 4 ounce boxes.....	—	—	—	From Caultheria, oz.....v.	.40	—	.45	Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.00	—	2.40
In 16 ounce boxes.....ea.	—	—	3.50	Succinic, crys.....oz.	.40	—	.50	Ambergris, Gray.....dr.	3.00	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz.	3.00	—	3.25	Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)oz.	—	—	.25	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.....	—	—	Nominal
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz.	5.25	—	6.00	Sulphosalicylic.....oz.	.65	—	.75	1-oz. bottle incl.....oz.	.65	—	.75
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.16	—	.20	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.07
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	—	.03	20 deg.....lb.	.07	—	.09
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb.	.48	—	.50	Less.....lb.	.07	—	.08	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.08	—	.14
Arsenic, powd.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	C. P.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sulphuric, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.75
Benzoin, Eng., true.....lb.	.90	—	1.05	Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.25	—	1.45	Ammonium, Acetate, crys.....oz.	.10	—	.12
From Toluol.....lb.	13.50	—	14.00	Medicinal.....lb.	.74	—	.83	Arsenol.....oz.	—	—	.16
Boric, crys.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.72	Bichromate.....lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Tartaric crys.....lb.	.72	—	.75	Bitartrate.....lb.	.75	—	1.00
Impalp.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.37	—	.40	Benzoin.....oz.	—	—	.40
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Trichloroacetic.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Cacodylic.....oz.	2.00	—	2.00	Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	.60	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	1.05	—	1.14
Camphoric.....lb.	4.75	—	5.25	Acidol.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	—	.37
Carbolic, crys., bulk.....lb.	.56	—	.57	Acidin.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20
10 and 25-lb. cans.....lb.	.59	—	.62	Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	.22	—	.28	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Leaves, German.....lb.	.28	—	.38	Fluoride.....lb.	1.05	—	2.10
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.38	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95).....dr.	.15	—	.18
Carmine, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	.60	Root English.....lb.	—	—	.90	Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.....lb.	—	—	.30
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.00	15.....lb.	—	—	.55
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Root German.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Iodide.....lb.	5.25	—	5.55
C. P.....lb.	—	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Molybdate.....oz.	.45	—	.52
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Aconitine, Amorp., ¼ oz. v.....ea.	1.75	—	2.25	Muriate.....lb.	.19	—	.23
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	—	—	8.00	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.12	—	.18
Synthetic v.....oz.	—	—	—	Cryst., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	.80	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.26	—	.30
Natural, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.68	—	.70	Adalin.....oz.	—	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.26
Citric, crys (kegs).....lb.	.75	—	.80	Adamon.....lb.	—	—	1.20	Nitrate, crys.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Less than keg.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	.64	—	.75	Granulated.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Granulated.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Hydrous.....lb.	.54	—	.60	Nitroferrocyanide.....lb.	—	—	6.50
Dichloroacetic, 4 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	1.25	(See also Lanoline).....	—	—	.20	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.....lb.	—	—	.18	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.....gr.	—	—	.20	Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Gallie.....oz.	.20	—	.23	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....oz.	—	—	.85	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	—	.15
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.55	—	1.80	Chlo. Solution.....oz.	—	—	.85	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	.16	—	.18
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.30	—	.50	Adulor (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.....ea.	—	—	10.00	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Hippuric.....oz.	—	—	—	1 oz.....ea.	—	—	.75	Salicylate.....lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Hydrodic, sp. gr. 1.50.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Sulphate.....lb.	.09	—	.16
Hydrobrom, conc., v. incl.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Agaric, white.....lb.	—	—	1.25	Pure, resub.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Agaricin.....oz.	5.00	—	5.50	Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb. 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	2.00	—	2.50
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottl.....lb.	—	—	Nominal	Tartrate (neutral).....lb.	.95	—	1.10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	—	—	2.30	4-oz. incl. each.....lb.	—	—	Nominal	Valerate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	13.00
52 p.c., ceres, bt.....lb.	—	—	.80	2-oz.....ea.	—	—	.40	Ammonol.....oz.	5.75	—	6.75
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl.....lb.	—	—	3.00	Technical.....lb.	.70	—	.80
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Agurin.....oz.	—	—	1.70	Nitrate, sealed tube.....oz.	—	—	.43
Iodic.....lb.	—	—	1.25	10-10 gramme tubes in box.....oz.	—	—	.75	Nitrite, sealed tube.....oz.	—	—	.35
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Alrol.....oz.	—	—	1.15	Anaesthesin.....oz.	—	—	1.00
4.20.....lb.	4.20	—	4.60	Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp.....lb.	—	—	1.00	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.30	—	.40
Dilute.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Powd. sol.....lb.	—	—	5.00	Seed.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Molybdic C. P.....lb.	6.00	—	11.00	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.72	—	2.75	Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	—	2.00	Less.....gal.	2.87	—	3.10	Star.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Monochloroacetic, crys.....oz.	.20	—	.25	Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.	2.70	—	2.75	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Muriatic, conc., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3¼).....lb.	.08	—	.10	Less.....gal.	2.85	—	3.00	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Denatured, bls., & ½ bls. gal.	.58½	—	.62	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles.....ea.	—	—	.60
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.....lb.	.07½	—	.08	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.80	—	.95	Anticol.....oz.	—	—	.50
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Antifebrin.....oz.	—	—	.17
38 deg., carbony.....lb.	.08½	—	.09	Aletrin (Resinoid).....oz.	.55	—	.90	Antimony, arsenate.....oz.	—	—	.25
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	—	.15	Almond meal.....lb.	.35	—	.55	Arsenite.....oz.	—	—	.30
C. P. carbony.....lb.	.10	—	.10	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.....lb.	—	—	.34
C. P. less.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	—	.53	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony).....lb.	—	—	.14
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Aloes, Barbadoes.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Needle.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Antimony Oxide, white.....lb.	—	—	.60
Oxalic.....lb.	.62	—	.75	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	.20	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral).....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.27	Antipyrine.....oz.	1.55	—	1.65
				Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.33	—	.37	Apiol, liquid, green.....oz.	—	—	.25
				Bulk.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Apocodeine Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	4.50
				Socotrine, True.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.50	—	2.75
				Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.52	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.75	—	3.00
				Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	—	.23
				Alolin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.28
				Alphozone.....oz.	3.00	—	4.00	Argyol.....oz.	—	—	1.50
				Althea Root.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Aristochin (Bayer).....oz.	—	—	2.20
				Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.80
				Alspice, clean.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.80	—	.90
				Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
				Dried, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Root.....lb.	.65	—	.70
				Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	.10				
				Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07	—	.12				
				Alum Chrome.....lb.	.60	—	.65				

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd.)

Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Bismuth, Subiodide ....lb.	5.85	—	6.90	Capsicum .....oz.	.65	—	.75
Bermuda, true ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Sublactate ....lb.	—	—	—	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	1.75
Jamaica ....lb.	—	—	—	Subnitrate ....lb.	3.45	—	4.10	Capsicum .....lb.	.40	—	.44
St. Vincent ....lb.	.14	—	.16	Subsalicylate ....lb.	5.10	—	5.50	Powdered ....lb.	.46	—	.50
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil				Tannate ....oz.	.30	—	.32	Caoutchouc ....lb.	—	—	1.50
boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	.34	—	.37	Valerate ....oz.	.45	—	.50	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst ....oz.	.36	—	.40	Blackhaw Bark ....lb.	.25	—	.30	Caraway ....lb.	.45	—	.45
Chloride ....oz.	.45	—	.50	Bloodroot ....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered ....lb.	.31	—	.35
Iodide ....oz.	.09	—	.12	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb.	.65	—	.75	Carbon Disulphide ....lb.	.25	—	.30
White, pow'd com'l ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Powdered ....lb.	.67	—	.77	Tetrachloride ....lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Powdered, pure ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				Cardamom, Seed bleached ....lb.	.82	—	.90
Yellow (Orpiment) ....lb.	.38	—	.40	phate) ....lb.	—	—	—	Decorticated ....lb.	.92	—	1.00
Powdered, Medic. ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Bone, Cuttlefish ....lb.	.40	—	.55	Powdered ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Asafetida, good fair ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Powdered ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Carmine, No. 40 ....oz.	.45	—	.50
Powdered ....lb.	.25	—	.40	Jeweler's ....lb.	.65	—	.90	Carol Compound ....gal.	—	—	.75
Asbestos ....lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Boneset, Leaves and Tops ....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cascara Amarga ....lb.	.55	—	.60
Aspidosperme, Amorph. ....lb.	—	—	—	Borax, Refined ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Sagrada Bark ....lb.	.20	—	.25
15 gr. ....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Cascarilla Bark ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Cryst, 15 gr. ....ea.	—	—	—	Bromalin ....oz.	1.25	—	1.25	Fistula ....lb.	.20	—	.25
Aspirin ....oz.	—	—	—	Bromine ....oz.	.20	—	.25	Cassia, China ....lb.	.45	—	.50
25 oz. lots ....oz.	—	—	—	Bromoforn ....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Powdered ....lb.	.21	—	.25
Tablets, per 100 ....oz.	—	—	—	Broom Tops ....lb.	.18	—	.30	Saigon, thin, select ....lb.	.60	—	.65
Atophan (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	—	—	Brucine ....oz.	—	—	1.75	Powdered ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Atramin ....oz.	2.80	—	3.00	Bryony Root ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Catechu, Medicinal ....lb.	.28	—	.35
Sulphate, 1 gram ....lb.	2.60	—	2.75	Buchu Leaves, long ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb.	.27	—	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Caulophyllin ....oz.	.35	—	.40
Balmory Leaves, Pressed ....lb.	—	—	.28	Short ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Celery Seed ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Balsam Fir, Canada ....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Ceresin, white ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Oregon ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Buckthorn Bark ....lb.	.44	—	.48	Cerium nitrate ....oz.	.20	—	.25
Peru ....lb.	3.50	—	4.10	Buds Balm or Gilead ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cerium nitrate ....oz.	1.00	—	1.30
Tolu ....lb.	.45	—	.50	Cassia ....lb.	.24	—	.30	Oxalate ....oz.	—	—	.75
Baptisin (Resinoid) ....oz.	.45	—	.70	Burdock Root, Crushed ....lb.	.35	—	.45	Oxide ....oz.	—	—	.75
Barium Carb., prec., pure ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Seed ....lb.	—	—	.34	Chalk, Precipitated, English			
C. P., 1 lb. bots ....lb.	—	—	1.00	Cacao Butter, bulk ....lb.	.50	—	.55	7 lb. bags ....lb.	.11	—	.14
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb.	—	—	.56	Baker's A and white ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,			
Chloride 1-lb. bots ....lb.	.25	—	.42	Dutch ....lb.	.55	—	.60	8 lb. box, white ....box	.50	—	.60
Cyanide, techn. ....lb.	—	—	2.00	Huyler's 12 lb. box ....lb.	.55	—	.65	Pink ....box	.60	—	.70
Dioxide, Anhydrous ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Calumium Bromide ....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	White, bbls. ....lb.	.0094	—	.04
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb.	—	—	.60	1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	—	.30	Chamomile Flowers, Hun. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
Iodide ....oz.	.22	—	.27	Carbonate ....lb.	—	—	2.80	Roman or Belgian ....lb.	.70	—	.75
Nitrate, powdered ....lb.	.45	—	.55	Iodide ....lb.	—	—	5.75	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
Pure, 1 lb. bots ....lb.	.07	—	.10	Metal, sticks ....lb.	—	—	2.15	Willow, powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.18
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb.	.25	—	.30	Nitrate ....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Wood, powdered ....lb.	.08	—	.12
Pure precip. ....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphate ....lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Cherry Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....oz.	—	—	.10	Caffeine, pure ....lb.	13.00	—	13.50	Chicle ....lb.	.75	—	.80
Basswood Bark, pressed ....lb.	—	—	.24	Acetate ....oz.	1.00	—	1.08	Chinoidine ....oz.	.12	—	.15
Bayberry Bark, select. ....lb.	.12	—	.17	Benzoate ....oz.	1.25	—	1.45	Chinolin, pure ....oz.	—	—	.45
Bay Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Bromide ....oz.	.90	—	1.10	Chiretta ....lb.	.35	—	.45
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal.	—	—	1.85	Citrate ....lb.	8.50	—	9.00	Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each	—	—	.80
Less ....gal.	2.05	—	2.50	Hydrobrom, gr. eff. ....lb.	.60	—	.75	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Beans, Calabar ....lb.	.38	—	.42	Hydrochlor (true salt) ....oz.	1.05	—	1.60	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor-			
Tonka, Angostura ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Salicylate ....oz.	1.20	—	1.30	ine) ....lb.	—	—	.30
Para ....lb.	.70	—	.75	Sulphate, eighths ....oz.	1.25	—	1.60	Chloroform ....lb.	.55	—	.60
Surinam ....lb.	.85	—	.95	Valerate ....oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. ....oz.	.60	—	.70
St. Ignatius ....lb.	.30	—	.35	Calamine, Pink ....lb.	.30	—	.36	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz.	.60	—	.70
Vanilla, Mexican, long. ....lb.	6.75	—	7.50	Calamus Root, peeled ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz.	.92	—	.95
Short ....lb.	6.00	—	6.75	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate, scales ....lb.	.100	—	1.15
Cuts ....lb.	4.50	—	5.00	White, peeled and split ....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Powd. ....lb.	.50	—	.55
Bourbon ....lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Calcium Acetate, dried ....lb.	.70	—	.80	Chrysarobin ....oz.	—	—	1.00
So. American ....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Benzoate ....oz.	—	—	.40	Cimicifuga ....oz.	—	—	1.00
Tahiti ....lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Chloride, crude ....lb.	.08	—	.15	Cinchona Bark, pale, self'd. ....lb.	.32	—	.38
Bebeerine hydrochlor ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Fused ....lb.	.65	—	.90	Red ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Granulated ....lb.	.12	—	.18	Yellow, Calisaya ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot. ....lb.	—	—	—	Citrate ....lb.	—	—	—	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure ....oz.	1.23	—	1.30
Bulk ....lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Formate ....oz.	.11	—	.12	Bisulphate ....oz.	—	—	.96
Root, German ....lb.	2.80	—	3.00	Glycerophosphate ....oz.	.18	—	.20	Hydrobromide ....oz.	—	—	1.10
Powdered ....lb.	2.90	—	3.10	Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.05	—	1.25	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	1.10
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	7.50	—	9.50	Lactate ....lb.	5.25	—	5.90	Sulphate ....oz.	.90	—	1.05
Benzanilide ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Sulphate, Alk. ....oz.	.20	—	.32
Benzine ....gal.	.30	—	.40	Nitrate ....lb.	—	—	.85	Bisulphate ....oz.	.22	—	.25
Benzoin, Siam ....lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Oxalate ....lb.	—	—	1.50	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	.26
Sumatra ....lb.	.50	—	.55	Peroxide ....lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Sulphate ....oz.	.16	—	.24
Powdered ....lb.	.60	—	.65	Permanganate ....oz.	.35	—	.40	Salicylate ....oz.	.38	—	.40
Benzonaphthol ....oz.	—	—	2.00	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.35	—	1.10	Cinnabar ....lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	—	—	—	Salicylate ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cinnamon, Ceylon ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Sulphate, Precip. pure ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered ....lb.	.42	—	.47
Berberine Phosphate ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphite ....lb.	.14	—	.18	Citral Solution, 1-lb. bottle ....lb.	—	—	.30
Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphocarbonate ....oz.	.18	—	.20	3-oz. bottle ....ea.	—	—	.30
Beta Eucaïne, (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	—	3.50	Calendula Flowers ....lb.	.75	—	.90	Civet ....oz.	2.50	—	2.75
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00	—	3.50	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Cloves, Zanzibar ....lb.	.22	—	.24
oz. ....lb.	.18	—	.30	Camphor, refined ....lb.	.79½	—	.81½	Powdered, pure ....lb.	.26	—	.28
Betin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—	.43	¼-lb. squares ....lb.	.77	—	.82½	Penang ....lb.	.42	—	.46
Bismuth, Betanaph. ....oz.	—	—	.43	Powdered ....lb.	.82½	—	.86½	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ....lb.	.43	—	.48
Bromide ....oz.	—	—	.43	Japanese ....lb.	.76½	—	.78½	Carbonate ....oz.	—	—	.30
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb.	5.50	—	5.65	Monobromated ....lb.	3.50	—	3.70	Chloride ....oz.	—	—	.15
Formic-iodide ....lb.	—	—	.45	Canary Seed, Sicily ....lb.	—	—	—	Nitrate ....oz.	—	—	.15
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb.	—	—	1.80	Smyrna ....lb.	—	—	—	Sulphate ....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Hydroxide, powd. ....lb.	.30	—	.35	So. American ....lb.	.06½	—	.08	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	6.00	—	6.30
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz.	—	—	.45	Canella Bark, powdered ....lb.	.30	—	.34	Hydrochlor, crys., ½ oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	.50
Oxychloride ....lb.	—	—	.45	Cannabine Tannate ....oz.	—	—	—	½ oz. vials ....oz.	—	—	.50
Phenolsulphonate ....lb.	—	—	5.20	Cannabis Indica Herb ....lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) ....oz.	1.00	—	1.10
Phosphate ....lb.	—	—	5.20	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted ....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Coca Leaves, Huanuco ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....lb.	4.95	—	5.70	Powdered ....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb.	.15	—	.20
40 p.c. ....lb.	4.20	—	4.75	Chinese ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Powdered ....lb.	.20	—	.25
Sub-benzoate ....lb.	6.50	—	7.50	Powdered ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Cochineal, Honduras ....lb.	.85	—	1.10
Subcarbonate ....lb.	3.85	—	4.40					Powdered ....lb.	.95	—	1.20
Subgallate ....lb.	3.85	—	3.95								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Codine	oz.	9.75	-11.00	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	-2.75	Powdered	lb.	.17	- .20
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	- .65	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	- .32
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	-10.00	Extra	lb.	1.50	-1.65	Ground	lb.	.32	- .34
Salicylate	oz.	—	8.50	Powdered	lb.	1.60	-1.90	Powdered	lb.	.34	- .36
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	-8.50	Reeds	lb.	1.00	-1.15	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	-8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	-9.00	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr.	gr.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sul-			
Cobosh Root, black	lb.	.15	- .20	tubes	gr.	—	—	phate)	lb.	.08	- .12
Blue	lb.	.14	- .19	Duotol	oz.	—	—	Glucose	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	.17	—	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	- .40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums			
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	-2.10	Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	- .42	and bbls. added	lb.	.48 1/2	- .49
Powdered	lb.	2.10	-2.20	Ground	lb.	.40	- .44	in cans	lb.	.49 1/2	- .50
Seed	lb.	1.35	-1.45	Edinol (developer), 16 oz. bots.		—	—	Less	lb.	.54	- .59
Powdered	lb.	1.45	-1.50	incl.	—	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot.			
Colloidion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	- .60	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	incl.	lb.	Nominal	
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	-11.00	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.		Nominal		1 oz.	oz.	—	.80
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.56	1-oz.	oz.	—	.45	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.00	Elaterin	15 grs.	—	2.00	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15			
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	- .50	Elaterium	2.00	-2.20		gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	5.50
Pulp	lb.	.80	- .85	Elderberries	lb.	.25	- .30	Brown, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	-12.25
Colombo Root	lb.	.30	- .25	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	- .37	Gold and Sodium Chloride,			
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	- .33	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	- 3.40
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	- .26	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	- .33	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	- 1.40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	- .34	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	- .35	Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	- .32	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	- .36	Powdered	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Seed	lb.	.25	- .30	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-13.00	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	- .75	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	Powdered	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Para	lb.	.63	- .70	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	2.75	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	- .25
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	- 1.15	Eosine	oz.	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.27	- .32
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	- .70	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)				Squarrosa	lb.	.30	- .38
Arsenate	oz.	—	.15	Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	- .90	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	- .40
Arsenite	oz.	—	.12	Powdered	lb.	.95	- 1.00	Powdered	lb.	.40	- .55
Carbonate	lb.	.45	- .60	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	1.00	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	- .06
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	-1.50	Ergotole	oz.	—	6.00	Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	- 1.70
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. oz.	—	2.00	—	Erthroxilin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	6.00	Carbonate	oz.	—	3.25
Hydroxide	lb.	.46	- .50	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Phosphite	oz.	—	1.75
Iodide	oz.	.46	- .50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	—	1.60
Nitrate	lb.	—	.55	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	1.34
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	.23	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	.35	Guaiacquin	oz.	—	1.90
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	- .55	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	.55	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Powdered	lb.	.55	- .60	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.60	- .80	Powdered	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	- .18	Chloric	lb.	.80	- 1.10	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin)	oz.	—	.25
Bbls.	lb.	.12	- .13	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	- 1.10	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Powdered	lb.	.16	- .20	U.S.P.	lb.	.27	- .51	Sheet	oz.	1.50	- 1.75
Copperas	lb.	.02	-1.50	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	- .36	Heliosol	oz.	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.18	- .22	Washed	lb.	.32	- .37	Heliotropin	oz.	—	.32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-				Valerianic	oz.	.52	- .62	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	- .30
cury Bichloride)	lb.	.35	- .45	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	- .70	Helmitol	lb.	—	—
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	- .45	Benzoate	lb.	—	.80	Helonias Root	lb.	.50	- .55
Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	-27.00	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	.40	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	- .18
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	- .25	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube.	ea.	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	- .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	.55	Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	—	—	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	.50	Hemogallol	oz.	—	.30
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	- .20	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	- .14	Hemoglobin	oz.	—	.80
Coumarin	oz.	.70	- .75	Eucalyptus	lb.	.15	- .20	Hemol	oz.	.80	- .85
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	- .29	Eudoxine	oz.	—	2.10	Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	- .10
Powdered	lb.	.30	- .35	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.)	oz.	.40	- .45	Herbance Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	- .50	Euphorbium	lb.	.28	- .32	German	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Cresote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	- .25	Powdered	lb.	.35	- .38	Powdered	lb.	1.58	- 1.68
Carbonate	oz.	—	1.30	Euphorine	oz.	—	1.25	Seed	lb.	—	.40
Phosphite	oz.	—	—	Euquinine	oz.	—	1.80	Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25
Valerate	oz.	—	1.50	Europen	oz.	—	1.40	Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.42
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	- .65	Exalgine	oz.	—	.75	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.42
Cube Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	- .65	Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	.85	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.70	- .78	Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	- .95	Hiera Picra	lb.	—	.45
Cubeb	lb.	.65	- .75	Peppermint (Hoechst)	oz.	—	1.50	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	.35
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	- .30	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb.		—	1.50	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	- .40
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	- .36	1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	.15	Hydrobromide	gr.	.20	- .25
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	1.25	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	-10.25	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	- .44
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Less	lb.	.08	- .09	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	- .44
Damia Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25	Ground	lb.	.06	- .11	Honey, strained	lb.	.15	- .18
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.33	- .35	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	- .10	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	- .37
Root	lb.	.38	- .44	Ground	lb.	.10	- .15	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	- .43
Cut	lb.	.40	- .46	Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	- .30	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	- .40
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	—	.25	- .32	Formosulphate, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.50	Hydractin	oz.	—	2.00
Dermatol	oz.	.19	- .26	1/4 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.20	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	- .25
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	- .10	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	- .08	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	2.50
White	lb.	.12	- .15	Fustic, chips	oz.	.07	- .10	Mucate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	4.25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	—	Galadul	oz.	.18	- .22	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.00
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots.				Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	- .22	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	-30.00
incl.	lb.	Nominal		Powdered	lb.	.26	- .32	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	-30.00
1 oz.	oz.	—	.80	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	- 1.20	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	-30.00
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Ver-				Gambier	lb.	.12	- .16	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride,			
onal)	oz.	—	2.50	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.55
Dipalene, 1/2 oz. v.	vial	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	.80
Dipaputurum, 1/2 oz.	ea.	—	1.70	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	- 1.60	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or car-			
Digitalin, eighths	10.00	-11.00		Garlic, on strings	string	25	- 30	tons incl.	lb.	4.20	- 4.40
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	- .65	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)				Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-			
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	—	Gold	lb.	1.05	- 1.10	dicinal	lb.	.18	- .25
Bulk	lb.	.60	- .90	Silver	lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	- .22
Powdered	lb.	.85	- .95	Gelsemium (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.25	Hyosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	- .37
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	- .55	Gelsemin C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	5.00	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	2.00	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.			
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	- .20	vials	ea.	—	3.75
1 oz.	oz.	—	.37	Powdered	lb.	.25	- .30	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	- .35
Diosmin	oz.	—	10.00	Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	- .20
Dioctin	oz.	—	1.75	Powdered	lb.	.30	- .35	Hypnone	oz.	—	2.15
Doog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	- 1.75	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	- .17	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'ry)	oz.	—	.85
								Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	- .20
								Ichthalbin	oz.	—	—
								do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	-21.00	Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25	Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Ichthyinat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60	Cyanide	lb.	—	.52
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85	Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
1 oz.	oz.	—	.30	Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10	Iodide, green, Proff.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Indigo Bengal, true	lb.	3.75	— 5.00	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38	Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carmine, Dry	lb.	.50	— .56	Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .25	Nitrate	oz.	—	.25
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25	Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	.50	Yellow	oz.	—	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.25	Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00	Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90	Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50	Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20	Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75	Ground	lb.	.20	— .25	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-			
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95	Lenigallol	oz.	—	1.00	cussion	oz.	.65	— .70
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	.40
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50	Metacarb. (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55	Mass	lb.	.44	— .49	1 oz.	oz.	—	—
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90	Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65	Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Iodol	oz.	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62	Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.	oz.	—	3.90	Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90	Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
Ipecac Root, Carthagea	lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Root, Spanish, bundles.	lb.	.28	— .32	German	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Irisin (Eclletic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45	Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50	Meconate	oz.	—	.75
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50	Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
Bromide	lb.	.20	— .25	Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	.25	¼ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40	Benzoate	lb.	18.60	— 19.60	Valerate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95	Benzosulphate	lb.	—	2.85	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90	Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00	Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50	Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.	lb.	3.75	— 4.35	Chloride	oz.	—	.24	Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35	Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .25
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	4.60	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	.58	Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Iodide	lb.	4.50	— 4.90	White	lb.	.20	— .22
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40	Salicylate	lb.	.15	— .20	Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25	Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.40
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17	Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38	Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18	Lobelia	lb.	.42	— .47	Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	3.50
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	— .48	Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10	Beta, Resublim.	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Peptonized	lb.	—	3.00	Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45	Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	2.00
Phosphate, gram, lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90	London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20	Narcotine, pure ¼ oz.	ea.	—	.25
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93	Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47	Nerol (Identical with Amidol)			
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40	Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00	1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40	Seed	lb.	.60	— .70	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90	Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25	Acetate	oz.	—	.15
Quevenne's (by hydram.)	lb.	.58	— .90	Lycetol	lb.	—	4.25	Bromide	oz.	—	.50
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30	Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Chloride	lb.	—	1.00
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35	Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80	Iodide	oz.	—	1.75
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45	Sulphate	lb.	—	.75
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Nirvanin	oz.	—	3.50
Solution (Monse's)	lb.	.12	— .15	Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	.45	Jovaspurin	oz.	—	1.00
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50	Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28	25-oz. lots	oz.	—	.90
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12	2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30	Tablets, 100s	oz.	—	1.25
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18	Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22	Novocain	oz.	—	—
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90	Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram			
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33	vials	ea.	—	—
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.23	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90	Iodide	oz.	—	.42	Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	3.70	Lactate	oz.	—	.25	Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65	Extra large	lb.	.35	— .38
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05	Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95	Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .16
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35	Nitrate	lb.	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26	Peroxide	lb.	—	2.15	Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28	Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08	Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25	Salicylate	lb.	2.20	— 2.40	Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-				Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05	Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
torious)	oz.	.10	— .12	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25	Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25	Dried	lb.	.20	— .30	Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45	Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—	Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12	Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50	Benne (Sesame), Imported.	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20	bbls. or less.	gal.	6.75	— 7.00
Purified	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25	Bergamot	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40	Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	.55	— .60
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	.10	Birch Tar Crude.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85	Refined	lb.	.75	— .85
Kola Nuts small and large.	lb.	.20	— .24	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36	Cade	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15	Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Kousou powdered	lb.	.65	— .75	Iodide	oz.	—	.42	Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50	Lactate	oz.	—	.25	Capsicum	oz.	3.45	— 4.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00	Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30	Caraway	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47	Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Cassia	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Laureline	lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65	Castor, American	lb.	1.10½	— 1.20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65	Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.150	— 1.20
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
(See also Adept's Lanes)	lb.	—	—	Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60	Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35	Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65	Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43	Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57	Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30	Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40	Citronella	lb.	.62	— .75
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40	Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol			— 3.50	Ceylon	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Hand picked	lb.	—	—	(chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	—	Cloves	lb.	.20	— .25
				Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	3.15	— 3.50	
				Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35	Norwegian	ea.	5.20	— 5.35
				Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Bbls.	ea.	145.00	— 165.00
				Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55	¼ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00
				Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50				
				Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25				

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.65	Iodine	lb.	— 1.00	— 1.05	Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05	C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	— .50	— .50	Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .74
Dill	lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.00	— 13.50	Powdered	lb.	.71	— .74
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Granulated	lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	— 1.20	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	13.50	— 13.75	Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85	Orphol	oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Oris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	.45	— .50	Verona	lb.	.20	— .25	Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50	Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50	Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—	—	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50	incl.	lb.	Nominal	—	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25	1-oz.	oz.	.80	— .80	Nitrate	lb.	.31	— .35
Henbane	lb.	.75	— .90	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.	set	.50	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.32	— .35
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75	— 9.25	Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30	C. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00	Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 2.50	Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	—	Pancreatin, U.S.P.	ea.	.20	— .25	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Paprika pods, Hungarian.	lb.	.65	— .70	C. P.	lb.	—	—
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Parafin	lb.	.14	— .16	Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Parafilm	oz.	.14	— .18	Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90	Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— .75	Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40	Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .42	C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Linseed boiled	gal.	.94	— .97	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Raw	gal.	.92	— .95	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 1.75	Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40	incl.	ea.	—	— 1.00	Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00	Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	— 12.00	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	— 22.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.30	— .35	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23	Pyrkantanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Mirbane	lb.	.32	— .37	White	lb.	.28	— .30	Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55	Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00	etrolatum, U.S.P., white.	lb.	.15	— .18	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	Queen of Meadow Leaves.	lb.	.25	— .30
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.,	gal.	3.25	— 3.50	do (L. & E.)	oz.	—	— 2.75	Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35	heno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00	Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Malaga	gal.	1.30	— 1.60	henol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80	Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00	Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.00	— 1.12
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65	Acetate	oz.	1.15	— 1.22
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10	Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00	Bimuriate	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90	Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25	Arsenate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.	gr.	.10	— .12	Arsenite	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	— .12	Benzoate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Parafin, Domestic.	gal.	1.25	— 1.50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	— .12	Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .70
Light	gal.	—	— 3.00	Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08	Carbolate	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	— .10	Citrate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30	Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52	Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.68	— 1.72
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55	Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00	Hydrobromide	oz.	.88	— .96
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15	Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90	Hydrochloride	oz.	.88	— .96
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.50	Piperazine	oz.	—	—	Hypophosphite	oz.	.74	— .78
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.90	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32	Phosphate	oz.	.92	— .99
Hotchick	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Plaster, calcined	bb. l.	2.45	— 2.50	Lactate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Western	lb.	2.45	— 2.55	True, dentist's, sifted	bb. l.	2.75	— 2.80	Salicylate	oz.	.89	— .94
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	.50	— .53
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50	5-oz. cans	oz.	.55	— .60
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30	1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	— .65
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	— 1.40	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60	Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.04
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22	German	lb.	.10	— .12
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	— 18.00	Root	lb.	.16	— .20	Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36	Resin, common	lb.	.07	— .09
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76	White	lb.	.36	— .38	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	.65	— 7.00
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Sage	oz.	.40	— .40	White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75	Resorcin, pure white.	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Sandalwood, English	lb.	9.00	— 9.50	Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Arsenite	oz.	.30	— .45	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95	Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	—
Savin	lb.	9.50	— 10.00	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	incl.	lb.	—	—
Spearmin, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80	1-oz.	oz.	.54	— .60
Sperm, winter, blechd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00	C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.35	— .45
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90	Bisulphite (Cream Tartar)	lb.	1.10	— 1.30	Clingings	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Bitartrate	lb.	.45	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.34	— .44
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50	pure and pow'd	lb.	—	— .50	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75	Borate	lb.	—	— .90	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb.	—	—
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.65	— 1.75					incl.	ea.	—	—
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.75					3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75					Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Wine, Ethereal, light.	lb.	3.00	— 4.50					Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50					Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00					Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	— 1.75					Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75					Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30								
Yang Yang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	oz.	—	1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) ..	lb.	1.65	1.75
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	.65
Domestic	lb.	.50	.40
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	1.30
Salicyrin	oz.	—	1.00
Salol	lb.	3.25	3.50
Salophen	oz.	—	1.00
Salopine	oz.	—	1.25
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate) ..	—	—	—
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	.25
Ground	lb.	.25	.30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	.40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut. lb.	lb.	.52	.58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	.20
Powdered	lb.	.19	.22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20
Bark	lb.	.17	.22
Satrapi	oz.	—	.40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30
Scarlet Red, Hiebrich, Med'Loz.	—	—	1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide ..	—	—	—
15 gr. vial	3.50	3.75	—
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	.75	1.00	—
Senega (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	.75
Sedidiz Mixture	—	2.75	.32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria ..	lb.	.75	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65
Tinnerly select	lb.	.40	.45
Senna Pods	lb.	.35	.40
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle. lb.	—	—	—
3-oz.	—	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root) lb.	.50	.55	—
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.80
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	1.00
Lactate	oz.	—	.48
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	.50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	.53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	.30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	.17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	.17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	.20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	.25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16
Cut	lb.	.20	.24
Powdered	lb.	.18	.24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused lb.	.30	.40	—
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	.22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	.60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	.75
Benzoate	lb.	9.75	10.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.025	.06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	.45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90
Bromide	lb.	.95	1.05
Caodylate 1/2-oz. vials	ea.	—	.35
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	.19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18
Granulated	lb.	.025	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	.75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	.40
Citrate	lb.	.75	.85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ..	oz.	.18	.22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.025	.03
Granular	lb.	.025	.06
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb.	5.15	5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	.18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	—	—	.70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.30
Nitrite	lb.	—	1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.25

Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	.15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	.14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	.22
Dried	lb.	.26	.28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	.50
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	1.80
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	.20
Liquid	lb.	.04	.08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15
Succinate	lb.	—	6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	.05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	.12
Dry	lb.	.08	.12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	.75
and Potassium Tartrate	—	—	—
(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44
Sparteine Sulph.	oz.	3.00	3.25
Spearmint Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	.38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	.35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	.64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	.55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	.60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	.68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	.58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.30	.24
Starch, iodized	lb.	.40	4.20
Stavescene, seed	lb.	.40	.44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	.25
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	2.10
Stovain, 1/4 oz.	doz.	—	9.00
1/2 oz.	doz.	—	16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	.30
Powdered	lb.	.33	.36
Pressed, oza.	lb.	.38	.43
Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	1.10	.12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	lb.	.40	.60
Iodide	oz.	.40	.45
Lactate	oz.	.15	.20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	.45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.80	2.95
Strophanthus Seed, brown ..	lb.	2.50	2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	1.90	2.00	—
Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v. oz.	1.70	1.80	—
Arsenate	oz.	2.00	2.00
Arsenite	oz.	2.00	2.00
Glycerophosphate, 1/2-oz. v. oz.	—	3.05	—
Hypophosphite	oz.	2.25	—
Nitrate, 1-8th oz.	oz.	1.95	—
Phosphate	oz.	2.05	—
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.65	—
Sulamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	.50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	.34
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.31	.36
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	1.35	—
L. & F.	oz.	1.10	—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P. ..	oz.	1.20	1.30
Sulphothyl	lb.	—	3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Iodide	lb.	.35	.42
Flowers	lb.	.04	.08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	.53
Roll	lb.	.03	.06
Washed	lb.	.09	.12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	.16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	.12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	.06
Purified	lb.	.16	.20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85
Tannoforn	oz.	—	.80
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	.70
No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.	—	.85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	.80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car. ..	lb.	.65	.70
Terpinol	lb.	—	2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.35
Theobromine	lb.	—	1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	2.70

Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Thiosinamine	oz.	—	10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	—	—	.75
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	.75
Thiocol	oz.	—	.75
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	.25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	11.50	12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	.65
With leaves	lb.	.50	.60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	.70
Toluene	lb.	—	1.25
Tolypyrin	lb.	—	1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Triphenyl	oz.	—	.30
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	2.50
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	.50
Venice	lb.	3.25	3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
False	lb.	.40	.45
Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.v. 7. oz.	—	—	—
1 lb.	lb.	—	.60
Chlor., 1-oz. g.v. 7.	oz.	—	.45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.a.b. 14	lb.	—	.55
1-oz. g.v. 7.	oz.	—	.40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.v. 7.	oz.	—	.40
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.85	1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	.75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Sulphate	lb.	—	2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Veronal	oz.	—	.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	—	—	.45
100's	—	—	—
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	.40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	.30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.48	.50
Caranuba, No 1	lb.	—	.40
Japan	lb.	.20	.24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	.30
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
Whiting	lb.	.04	.05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.15
Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.15
White	lb.	—	.25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-	—	—	—
ble Dist.	gal.	.70	.80
Barrels	gal.	.55	.65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	.70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	.60
Bromide	lb.	.35	.40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	.35
Iodide	oz.	.45	.90
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	.60
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.22	.25
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.20	.25
Eng. Hubback's	lb.	.50	.55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	.25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.20
Permanganate	lb.	1.25	1.40
Phosphate	lb.	—	.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	.40
Salicylate	lb.	—	.60
Stearate	lb.	—	.10
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	.10
C.P.	lb.	.18	.25
Valerate	lb.	—	13.00
Valerate	oz.	—	.50

Exportations—Cont'd

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—55 lbs., \$55, Mexico.

QUICKSILVER—750 lbs., \$900, Denmark; 7,500 lbs., \$7,200, Scotland; 250 lbs., \$225, Venezuela; 75 lbs., \$82, Venezuela.

QUININE—\$544, Nicaragua; \$2, Panama; \$104, Mexico; \$5, Hayti; \$441, Ecuador; \$50, British Honduras; \$47, Mexico; \$13, Chile; \$65, Venezuela; \$145, Colombia; \$602, China.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$10, British Honduras; \$15, Mexico; \$780, Chile; \$100, Venezuela; \$7, Brazil; \$1,468, France; \$11, Panama; \$11, Trinidad; \$158, Colombia; \$47, Venezuela; \$30, Mexico; \$147, Argentina; \$650, Brazil; \$62, Japan; \$5, British South Africa.

SALOL—4 lbs., \$23, Panama; 78 lbs., \$234, Chile; 63 lbs., \$224, Japan; 55 lbs., \$214, Argentina.

SALTPETER—2,227 lbs., \$520, Cuba; 604 lbs., \$186, Colombia; 1,100 lbs., \$267, Chile; 3,480 lbs., \$1,100, Argentina; 8,520 lbs., \$1,000, Brazil.

SODA, ASH—647,752 lbs., \$24,810, Sweden; 563 lbs., \$31, Guatemala; 72,465 lbs., \$2,131, Chile; 63,546 lbs., \$1,752, Cuba; 869 lbs., \$30, Hayti; 644 lbs., \$21, San Domingo; 568 lbs., \$19, Venezuela; 2,509 lbs., \$93, Netherlands; 60,000 lbs., \$2,660, Mexico; 21,598 lbs., \$530, Argentina; 77,823 lbs., \$2,606, Brazil.

SODA, CAUSTIC—48,075 lbs., \$2,450, Greece; 128,753 lbs., \$8,573, Italy; 10,125 lbs., \$501, Costa Rica; 1,900 lbs., \$84, Guatemala; 7,483 lbs., \$167, Mexico; 1,102 lbs., \$22, Brazil; 5,975 lbs., \$105, Chile; 18,669 lbs., \$771, Peru; 4,175 lbs., \$173, British India; 10,200 lbs., \$408,

British East Indies; 33,750 lbs., \$1,295, Australia; 346,465 lbs., \$13,908, Egypt; 21,000 lbs., \$745, Netherlands; 675 lbs., \$27, Panama; 2,100 lbs., \$74, Trinidad; 4,050 lbs., \$170, Hayti; 219 lbs., \$38, Peru; 16,238 lbs., \$782, Venezuela; 939,664 lbs., \$48,667, France; 20,250 lbs., \$709, Italy; 21,412 lbs., \$1,285, Netherlands; 94,752 lbs., \$3,316, Cuba; 33,951 lbs., \$1,447, Argentina; 500,257 lbs., \$21,843, Brazil; 5,750 lbs., \$287, Colombia; 4,234 lbs., \$170, Peru; 14,850 lbs., \$742, Uruguay; 7,081 lbs., \$566, Japan.

SODA, SAL—200 lbs., \$5, Panama; 31,217 lbs., \$460, Chile; 6,875 lbs., \$85, Panama; 2,100 lbs., \$42, Trinidad; 705 lbs., \$22, Hayti; 7,821 lbs., \$243, Venezuela; 138 lbs., \$2, Mexico; 7,236 lbs., \$69, Jamaica.

SODIUM ACETATE—1,250 lbs., \$15, Panama.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—19,022 lbs., \$500, Greece; 440 lbs., \$21, British Honduras; 1,120 lbs., \$25, Costa Rica; 2,680 lbs., \$58, Guatemala; 7,488 lbs., \$167, Mexico; 224 lbs., \$5, San Domingo; 1,102 lbs., \$22, Brazil; 5,975 lbs., \$105, Chile; 610 lbs., \$13, Mexico; 24,000 lbs., \$312, Cuba; 2,335 lbs., \$48, Hayti; 5,182 lbs., \$113, Colombia; 30,000 lbs., \$495, Peru; 1,000 lbs., \$22, Venezuela; 1,008 lbs., \$21, Panama; 2,850 lbs., \$59, Mexico; 400 lbs., \$9, Cuba; 10,998 lbs., \$185, Argentina; 3,464 lbs., \$75, Colombia.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—22,400 lbs., \$5,828, England; 4,200 lbs., \$854, Spain.

SODIUM CYANIDE—16,500 lbs., \$8,025, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—2,400 lbs., \$600, Greece; \$45, Trinidad; \$6, Colombia; 1,995 lbs., \$34, Brazil.

SODIUM NITRATE—1,543 lbs., \$237, Chile; 12,797 lbs., \$1,547, Jamaica; 4,907 lbs., \$201, Argentina.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—25 lbs., \$5, Colombia.

SODIUM SALTS—\$89, Guatemala; \$23, Honduras; \$518, Cuba; \$72, Chile; \$6, Mexico; \$7, Trinidad; \$5, British West Indies; \$6, Hayti; \$106, Venezuela; \$163, Philippine Islands; \$68, Argentina; \$9, Colombia; \$33, Philippine Islands; \$80, British South Africa.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—124 lbs., \$20, Greece; 90 lbs., \$240, Venezuela; 4,800 lbs., \$96, Italy; 55 lbs., \$138, Brazil.

SODIUM SILICATE—2000 lbs., \$68, Mexico; 2,216 lbs., \$133, Peru; 3,716 lbs., \$358, British India; 2,477 lbs., \$31, Panama; 2,100 lbs., \$42, Trinidad; 705 lbs., \$22, Hayti; 7,821 lbs., \$243, Venezuela; 650 lbs., \$70, Newfoundland; 39,810 lbs., \$438, Cuba; 9,537 lbs., \$15, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHATE—420 lbs., \$8, Honduras; 147 lbs., \$12, Chile; 399 lbs., \$19, Trinidad; 5233 lbs., \$90, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—2,198 lbs., \$75, Italy; 40,771 lbs., \$1,100, England; 749 lbs., \$33, Chile; 1460 lbs., \$80, Japan; 2,004 lbs., \$86, Argentina.

SODIUM SULPHITE—161 lbs., \$19, Bermuda; 150 lbs., \$10, Cuba.

SPONGES—1,000 lbs., \$800, Egypt.

SULPHUR—5 tons, \$222, Trinidad.

TRINITROTOLUOL—35,000 lbs., \$40,000, Italy; 250,000 lbs., \$255,000, Russia in Europe.

VEGETABLE WAX—14,180 lbs., \$2,907, Sweden.

WORMSEED OIL—\$240, Switzerland.

ZINC OXIDE—178,650 lbs., \$18,000, France; 224,000 lbs., \$22,960, England; 1,000 lbs., \$140, Cuba; 1,461 lbs., \$164, Cuba; \$500 lbs., \$34, Venezuela; 13,380 lbs., \$1,706, Mexico; 2,304 lbs., \$339, Chile.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 16 to October 23, 1916

ACID—
55 cks., oxalic, Perth Amboy Chemical Co., Copenhagen.
10 cks., cresylic, E. Zobel & Co., Hull.
4 bbls., tannic, P. J. Keller, Genoa.
90 cks., oxalic, R. W. Greef & Co., Rotterdam.
20 cks., carbolic, G. S. Page's Sons, Manchester.
51 cks., cresylic, W. E. Jordon, Manchester.
38 cks., cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Manchester.
50 cks., 36 drs., cresylic, Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester.
75 cks., creyils, White Tar Co., Manchester.

ALBUMEN—
105 cs., egg, W. L. Hand Specialty Co., Shanghai.
300 cs., egg kolk, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai.
72 cs., egg powder, French, Kreime Co., Shanghai.
67 cs., egg, Fearson, Brown & Co., Shanghai.
26 cs., egg, Innis, Speiden & Co., Shanghai.
25 cs., egg, P. E. Andersen & Co., Shanghai.
19 cs., egg, Sharp & Dohme, Shanghai.

ALCOHOL—
83 drs., butyl, Dupont De Nemours Powder Co., Hull.

ANTIPYRINE—
3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.

ARGOLS—
31 cks., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BALSAM—
10 cs., copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
3 cs., copaiba, Brown & Co., Liverpool.

BARK—
3,519 bgs., mangrove, Smith & Schipper, Beira.
462 bgs., mangrove, Muller, Schall & Co., Samana.
225 bgs., mangrove, British Consul General, Belize.
2,000 bgs., mangrove, extract, Bank of Montreal, Singapore.

BEANS—
1 cs., vanilla, H. Arachtingi, Martinique.
5 bxs., tonka, W. H. Knox & Co., Trinidad.
4 cs., vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.

12 bgs., soya, MacDonald, Chow Corporation, Shanghai.

CAMPHOR—
200 cs., Broadway Trust Co., Yokohama.
130 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Yokohama.
1,100 cs., Irving National Bank, Yokohama.
167 cs., MacDonald Chow Corporation, Shanghai.

CANTHARIDES—
23 cs., Montgomery & Co., Bordeaux.
6 cs., William Gixos, Bordeaux.

CAPSICUM—
181 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool.

CASEIN—
100 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
100 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Bordeaux.
100 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Bordeaux.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
6 pgs., National City Bank, Bordeaux.
6 pgs., F. Hall, Bordeaux.
2 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.
7 cs., Duhrssen & Pfaltz, Rotterdam.

COPRA—
21 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
96 bgs., Dodwell & Co., Puerto Cortez.

CINCHONIDINE—
29 drs., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
5 cs., Niagara Elect. Chemical Co., (St. Louis), Rotterdam.

CRESOL—
5 cks., coal tar, Pasteur Laboratories.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
71 cs., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., Bordeaux.
5 baskets, D. Balsam, Vera Cruz.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
7 cs., W. R. Russell & Co., Singapore.

DISINFECTANT—
25 bbls., West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
48 bgs., annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
2 bgs., annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
11 cks., aniline, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
14 cks., aniline, American Dyewood Co., Havre.
4 cks., aniline, W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre.
2 cks., aniline, Heller & Merz Co., Havre.

17 cks., aniline, F. Bredt & Co., Havre.
15 cks., aniline, Geisenheimer & Co., Havre.
136 cs., gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.

ESSENCE—
250 cs., lemon, Baring Bros. & Co., Genoa.
25 cs., lemon, G. Luaders & Co., Genoa.
202 cs., lemon, J. P. Horner, Genoa.
4 cs., linaloe, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
16 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
25 cs., cassia, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Hongkong.
25 cs., cassia, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong.
50 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hongkong.

FLOWERS—
1 cs., saffron, P. E. Anderson & Co., Havre.
1 cs., saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Havre.
2 bs., J. J. Toledano, Vera Cruz.
25 bs., various, Brown Bros. & Co., Yokohama.

GUAYULE EXTRACT—
332 bgs., Chas. Tennent Sons & Co., Tampico.

GUMS—
43 cs., aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown.
53 cs., aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown.
31 cs., chicla, G. Schaumann & Co., Vera Cruz.
32 bs., chicla, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.
100 bgs., arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, Liverpool.

IRON OXIDE—
10 cks., Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

JUICES—
15 cs., lime, H. Lange, Dominica.
5 cks., 13 cs., lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
6 cks., lime, M. J. Walsh, Dominica.
406 cs., lime, Perry Ryer & Co., Dominica.

KOLA NUTS—
7 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

LEAVES—
1 ble., thyme, W. R. Grace & Co., Belize.

LEECHES—
2 cs., blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Havre.

Importations—Cont'd

LICORICE—

70 cs., root, W. Benkert, Barcelona.

130 bs., root, A. Joensson, Barcelona.

LIME—

39 csks., 6 puncheons, citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

LOGWOOD—

1,720 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Laguna Del Carmen.

72 tons, straight, 72 tons roots, G. Amsinck & Co., Port au Prince.

MANGROVE EXTRACT—

2,300 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.

MANGROVE—

25 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.

MERCURY—

21 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

10 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Vera Cruz.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

212 sacks, drugs, Hanover National Bank, Corunna.

OILS—

7 cs., bay, Irving National Bank, Barbados.

2 cs., bay, Desvervigne, Martinique.

15 cs., lime, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.

47 cs., lime, F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica.

100 bbls., rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.

20 bbls., rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.

30 drs., creosote, Rochester Germicide Co., Hull.

2 drs., fusel, J. M. Grant & Co., Genoa.

3 bxs., linaloe, C. L. Huisking, Vera Cruz.

24 cs., camphor, Booth Bros., Kobe.

10 bbls., cottonseed, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.

821 tons, coconut oil, in bulk, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Cebu.

PERFUMERY—

41 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

1 cs., J. Krakauer, Havre.

18 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Havre.

18 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.

4 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre.

69 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre.

9 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.

120 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—

10,200 pcs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.

QUININE—

50 cs., Niagara Elec. Chemical Co., (St. Louis), Rotterdam.

116 cs., American Express Co., (St. Louis), Rotterdam.

ROOTS—

75 pgs., arrow, Middleton & Co., Demerara.

18 bgs., squill, Smith, Kline, French Co., Genoa.

28 bs., sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinleim, Puerto Cortez.

250 bs., medicinal, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

240 bs., medicinal, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.

18 bs., sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas Del Toro.

200 pgs., medicinal, China & Japan Trading Co., Yokohama.

25 cs., rhubarb, Lehn & Fink, Shanghai.

SACCHARINE—

2 cs., C. N. Volckman & Co., Vera Cruz.

SEED—

475 cs., 600 bgs., rapeseed, North American Mercantile Co., Yokohama.

SPICES—

67 bgs., pimento, J. R. Marquette, Kingston.

64 bgs., pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

1,000 bs., cassia, Lewis German & Co., Hongkong.

1,000 bs., cassia, Old & Wallace, Hongkong.

40 csks., ginger, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Hongkong.

84 cs., nutmegs, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.

SPONGES—

28 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Turk's Island.

2 cs., Gallagher & Asche, Genoa.

287 bs., Nassau.

SULFOTHYOL—

10 cs., B. Kleps, Bordeaux.

5 cs., Gallagher & Asche, Bordeaux.

SUMAC EXTRACT—

25 bbls., P. J. Keller, Genoa.

TALC—

200 sacks, W. H. Whittaker & Co., Bordeaux.

650 sacks, L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.

200 sacks, C. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.

500 sacks, Binney & Smith Co., Bordeaux.

500 sacks, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.

WAX—

3 bgs., bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., San Domingo City.

14 bgs., bees, J. J. Julio & Co., San Domingo City.

23 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo City.

3 bgs., bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Sanchez.

1 bg., bees, H. R. A. Grieser, Sanchez.

3 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.

7 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Samana.

20 bgs., bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.

12 bgs., bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.

11 bgs., bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.

1 bg., bees, General Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.

3 trcs., bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

60 bgs., bees, Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam.

25 cs., vegetable, Jardine, Mattheson & Co., Shimonoseki.

691 bgs., paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Singapore.

MANGROVE SUPPLIES IN PORTO RICO

Mangrove grows in sea water in marshes along the coast of Porto Rico, and in many places is abundant, says "Commerce Reports." There are several varieties, called by different names, some of which are sources of tannic acid. Although the bark is sometimes used locally in tanning processes, so far as can be learned there has never been any attempt to make mangrove a source of commercial tannic acid.

One variety of mangrove, generally known in Porto Rico as "mangle zapatero," or "shoemaker's mangle," is considered to be the best variety for tanning and dyeing, and the extracted juice may also be used to neutralize the effect of salt water used in steam boilers. Frequently quantities of bark are thrown into a boiler to prevent "caking" on the pipes.

All of the varieties of mangrove grow slowly and the "mangle zapatero" produces a knotty, brittle wood. Two other varieties, known as "chifle de vaca" and "botoncillo," produce a tough, fairly straight wood, free from knots, and is believed to be suitable for tool handles or spokes for carriages and other vehicles.

Although this product has never been marketed, a price of \$65 to \$70 per ton, f.o.b. port of Mayaguez, P. R., has been quoted, packing either in sacks or otherwise, for the account of the purchaser. For the wood itself, cut in 2-foot lengths and air dried, a process which requires approximately two weeks, a price of \$1.25 per hundred pieces has been quoted. It is possible that these prices could be lowered for large orders for contract delivery and after persons had an opportunity to become familiar with the preparation of either the wood or the bark. The supply should be abundant and constant.

Three samples of "mangle zapatero" are sent from the following districts: La Pitahaya, Lajas, P. R.; La Palguera, Lajas, P. R.; Puerto Real, Cabo Rojo, P. R. The following samples are also sent: "Mangle chifle de vaca," from Puerto Real, Cabo Rojo, P. R. (not seasoned); "mangle botoncillo," Puerto Real, Cabo Rojo, P. R. (not seasoned); "mangle botoncillo," from La Palguera, Lajas, P. R. (seasoned).

[The samples mentioned may be inspected at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. Refer to file No. 1039.]

TRADE AGENTS GO TO FOREIGN MARKETS

Rapid development both in scope and importance has marked the work of the new Division of Commercial Agents of the Department of Commerce since its establishment in July of this year. Previous to that time, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce had appointed several special agents to investigate foreign markets with a view to the possibilities of successfully introducing American products. But as soon as American manufacturers became fully aware of the opportunities which conditions in Europe afford, the Bureau was deluged with requests for information and expert advice with respect to market conditions in a great many different lines and in a large number of countries. To handle adequately the investigation and the dissemination of information in the new proportion it had assumed, the Division of Commercial Agents was formed as a separate unit.

It began in July with eight investigators. At present it employs eighteen, and the success it has met is due in large measure to the care that has been exercised in choosing the commercial agents. Each man must pass in his particular field both a written examination in New York and an oral examination before Dr. E. E. Pratt in Washington, before receiving his position. The expert character of the reports which they have submitted accounts for the importance that has been attached to them. About one hundred and twenty have been deemed worthy of publication so far, and sixty-six more will appear shortly.

The opportunities for the American manufacturer in the chemical field in South America and Asia have not as yet been looked into. The work of Dr. Thomas Norton, one of the best known of the commercial agents, has been entirely within the United States. No investigation is undertaken unless the manufacturers interested specifically request it in their line, or unless the Division is assured through its own inquiries among manufacturers and dealers that the information to be obtained is necessary and will in all probability be acted upon if favorable.

Among the foreign markets at present under investigation are those for paper, lumber, textiles, coal, machinery, electrical goods, shoes, railway equipment and agricultural implements.

The office of the Division of Commercial Agents is in the Custom House, New York.

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